

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL V., No. 169.

SHANGHAI, JULY 28, 1870.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN, AT SHANGHAI.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of proceedings for liquidation by arrangement or composition with Creditors, instituted by CHARLES TREASURE JONES, of Shanghai:

NOTICE Is Hereby Given, that a first general meeting of the Creditors of the above-named person has been summoned, to be held at Number 27, Foochow Road, Shanghai, on the seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at three o'clock in the afternoon, precisely. Dated this 27th day of July, 1870.

GEO. J. W. COWIE,
Solicitor of the said C. T. Jones.
17au 64 Shanghai, 28th July 1870.

The New Law of Bankruptcy.

A PAMPHLET containing a concise summary of the New Law of Bankruptcy, with a summary or index to the sections of the Acts.

For sale at the N-C. Herald Office.
PRICE \$ 1.

TERMS—Coin.

if 2389 Shanghai, 20th April, 1870.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Chefoo, the wife of WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS, Esq., H. M. Acting Consul, of a son.

On 27th instant, the wife of JAMES F. WALLACE, Esq., of twins, prematurely.

LATEST DATES

England, (tel.) .. July 2	Hankow, ...	July 24
San Francisco, .. June 1	Yokohama, ...	" 16
Hongkong, .. July 23	Nagasaki, ...	" 22
Tientsin, .. " 21	Foochow, ...	" 16

Latest dates in England, from China, —
Hongkong, ... April 21 Received via Marseilles
Shanghai, ... " 14 June 6th.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1870		1869.	
	Night. Min.	Day. Max.	Night. Min.	Day. Max.
July 21	76	90	83	96
" 22	79	90	84	95
" 23	78	89	85	92
" 24	79	88	...	...
" 25	80	87	82	97
" 26	79	87	87	93
" 27	79	88	77	85

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

(WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	l.	Bar.	Thur.
1870.	h. m.	h. m.					
July 21 H.W.	5.50	20.01	S. E.	1	f	29.97	80
" 21 L.W.	1.25	14.03	E. by S.	3	b	29.97	89
" 22 H.W.	6.33	19.02	South	3	b	29.95	84
" 22 L.W.	2.13	14.02	S. S. E.	3	b	29.93	89
" 23 H.W.	7.26	18.03	"	4	b	29.94	86
" 23 L.W.	3.14	14.02	"	4	b	29.93	99
" 24 H.W.	8.54	18.10	S. E.	5	b	29.99	87
" 24 L.W.	4.22	14.10	E. by S.	7	c	29.92	86
" 25 L.W.	5.26	14.08	S. E.	5	r	29.88	84
" 25 H.W.	9.33	19.02	"	6	c	29.89	88
" 26 L.W.	6.18	13.09	E. by S.	5	m	29.86	84
" 26 H.W.	10.46	19.08	S. E. by E.	6	c	29.89	87
" 27 L.W.	7.28	13.03	S. E. by S.	5	c	29.81	87
" 27 H.W.	11.34	20.04	S. E.	6	m	29.80	89

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). l. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (hail); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Phase" From Marseilles —Mr. and Mrs. Stier. From Saigon—Mr. Thomas Ko. From Hongkong—Mr. Silveira. Per "Venus" from Hongkong—Rev. Dr. Adams, Messrs. Oakly, and Dinsmore. Per "Yuen-tze-wei" from Hongkong—Mr. C. M. Senna. Per "Hirado" From Hankow—Mrs. Cook and family, and Mr. Orlanoff. From Chinkiang—Messrs. Low, and Canny. Per "Appin" from Chefoo—Messrs. Lajus, and Shoejh. Per "Oregonian" from Yokohama—Mr. H. S. Geary and servt., 2 Japanese Officers, and 8 Chinese. Per "Szechuen"—One French Priest. Per "City of Hankow"—Mr. T. Roberts. Per "Hipparchus" From Liverpool—Mr. Drichell. From Hongkong—Mr. Crombie and servant. Per "Moyune"—Messrs. G. G. Gordon, M. P. Evans, Smith, and Rev. G. John, wife and child.

DEPARTED.—Per "Dupleix" for Marseilles —Mr. J. H. Evans.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND S.C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Tuels 12; Six Months, Tals 6.50; Three Months, Tals 3.50;—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tuels 15 per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

At the present juncture, when the whole future of foreign relations with China is to be either made or marred, those upon whom the responsibility of action rests, would do well to remember, among other things, a maxim uttered by one of the profoundest among modern writers, Mr. Arthur Helps, with reference to a handful of foreigners isolated in a position of danger, amid a vast and barbaric population. Speaking of Cortez, in Mexico, the historian observes that, "in the affairs of life, what is said and what is thought are almost of more importance than what is done;" a saying the truth of which is peculiarly obvious, in connection with recent events in China. What has been said and thought by Chinese mandarins, since they discovered how surprisingly successful had been their attempt to delude European Governments into a belief in their benevolent and enlightened intentions, may easily be imagined; and what the people of China, aptly taking their tone from that of their superiors, have said and thought, is written indelibly, in letters of blood, above the charred and silent ruins which blacken the heart of the city of Tientsin. Too easily, though naturally enough, misled by the self-conceit and ignorance which are their principal national characteristics, the Chinese have entertained the fatal belief that Fortune's wheel had turned, and that

the day of European decadence, as prophesied in the celebrated memorial of Tseng-kwo-fan, had already dawned. Reaction upon reaction, the promises of the Burlingame Mission have borne their penultimate fruit, in the massacre to which the people of Tientsin have been inspired; but the final chapter, of one era in China's modern history, still remains to be enacted; and upon the conduct of ourselves and our allies, in the coming drama, the civilized world will gaze with justifiable anxiety. It is not too much to assert that, upon the measure of retribution exacted for the Tientsin murders, the safety of every European resident in China will more or less depend. If the great end and object of all punishment be to deter, and not to take vengeance merely, no more urgent necessity for a signal chastisement has ever presented itself. As matters now stand at Tientsin, the populace, incited to murderous fury by agents who are as yet only partially known, have gained what is, in their eyes and in that of their countrymen in general, a glorious victory over the foreigners they are carefully taught to detest; and the news of this triumph has promptly awakened a responsive feeling, wherever foreigners are living in contact with the Chinese. What is being "said and thought" is that the barbarians have begun to tremble before the might of the Central Empire; and that the people need only put forth their power, in order to rid the land, forever, of the obnoxious intruders. That the quiet and industrious labouring and manufacturing classes entertain such notions, we do not, indeed, see reason to believe; but, above them and below them, there are strata of arrogance and lawlessness, whose pride it behoves us to humble, and whose ignorance must be signally enlightened. It is for this reason, and as an example indispensable to European safety throughout the Empire, that we have already insisted upon a severe retribution for the events of the 21st of June, to fall upon the really guilty parties, their aiders and abettors; apart from any general measures of redress that may be insisted upon, in consequence of this occurrence. The Chinese Government will be very ready with promises of money indemnity—to be recouped by after-exactions upon trade—and with apologies, the sound of which will never reach the ears of the masses; but something more than this must be exacted, if we would fix, in the words and thoughts of the Chinese people, a certainty that European blood is not to be spilt with impunity. This is the point to which Mr. Burlingame's message of peace has brought us, after the lapse of two short years.

Summary of News.

In our last issue, we announced the arrivals of the English mail of the 3rd, and of the French mail of the 10th June.

Our latest telegraphic advices are to the 2nd July.

The homeward mail leaves to-morrow in the P. & O. steamer *Sunda*.

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight:—*Clara*, *Hindustan*, *North-*

ampton, *City of Hankow*, *Juanpore*, *Jungfrau*, *London*; *Mikado*, *New York*; *Nestor Hipparchus* and *Leith* (strs.), *Liverpool*; *China* and *Margaret Falconer*, *Puget Sound*; *St. Paul*, *Bangkok*; *Belle*, *Adriatic* and *Alice*, *Newcastle N. S. W.*; *Queen of the Ocean* and *James Wishart*, *Cardiff*.

And the following have sailed:—*Danube* (str.), *Duke of Abercorn*, *Downe Castle*, *Columbus*, and *Caroline Hutchings*, *London*; *Wodonga*, *Guam*.

When we closed our last week's summary, the Volunteers were preparing to mount guard over the chief approaches to the foreign Settlement, for the night. The day was sacred to the God of Thunder, and large numbers of people were flocking into the city, to worship at his shrine. A proclamation, directed against foreigners, had been found posted in the temple, and it was feared the opportunity might be taken by the ill-disposed, to get up a disturbance. Distinct rumours of attack did, in effect, gain currency. The Catholic establishments at Tun-ka-doo and Sikaway, and a Catholic church situated a short distance inland on the Hong-kew side, were sentenced; and an attack on the Settlement was talked of. The shop (in the City) of a man who is making braid for the Volunteers, was attacked and the owner beaten, in the course of the day. The French residents therefore determined to patrol their portion of the Settlement, during the night, and invited us to follow their example. Detachments of Volunteers were accordingly posted at several inlets into the Settlement; Nos. 1 and 3 Rifle Companies, the Mi-ho-loongs, No. 2 Fire Co., and the Mounted Rangers being told off for the purpose. One set of guards served from 8 till 12, a second from midnight till 4 A. M.

The night however passed off quietly; and the display had a good effect on the Chinese, whom it showed that we were thoroughly prepared to meet any attack. On the following day, a full dress parade of the Volunteer Corps was held on the Race Course. Rather more than four hundred turned out, leaving about 100 enrolled members unaccounted for. Lack of uniform, a sense of defect in drill, inability to attend, &c., would quite excuse their absence. Considering that the corps has only been enrolled three weeks, they really made an excellent show, and went through some brigade movements with creditable precision. A few well-timed remarks were addressed to them by Mr. Dixwell; and they marched back to the Bund to be dismissed—Artillery leading, Foot Companies in the centre, and the Mounted Rangers closing the line. It is needless to say that thousands of Chinese were gathered together as spectators, swarming in the roads round the Race Course, and lining the streets on the way home.

Whether in consequence of these energetic movements, or of a natural reaction, matters have been much quieter, during the last few days. There have been no more gatherings of crowds, and no night alarms. It probably depends on the course of matters at Tientsin, what further will take place here. In the meantime, the Chinese are giving proof of inexhaustible powers of invention. A correspondent

writes that some genius has started the report that the Taotai has been caught, and locked up in the Municipal jail. "Another rumour, widely circulated in the country, is that he and all his family have been murdered by the French, in retaliation for the Tientsin massacre. Another story goes that the French had applied to the English for the 'loan' of some soldiers, and had been refused; hence the delay in commencing fighting. Several families have left the city, I am told; fearing lest, when war has been declared, the French should attack the city. Others are debating about coming over to the English Settlement, which they look upon as much the safest place in the event of war. I do not think there is any fear of local outbreak. The people, in the city especially, appear to long for peace. They are hoping that, even should war be declared, things will go on in Shanghai as usual. I observe, however, that children and rowdies are somewhat more abusive than formerly."

A meeting of shareholders in the Racket Club was held on the 16th inst., to receive the half-yearly report and accounts, and to discuss various matters connected with the Club. We are glad to hear that the profits realised during the past half-year suffice to pay off the remainder of the debentures, amounting to Tls. 800; so that the Club is now free of debt; and shareholders may hope for a dividend, at the expiration of another six months. There are still one or two calls, on the current half-year's income. The Courts need repair, and an outstanding claim for balls has to be paid; but the income will amply suffice to meet these, and to leave a margin. One or two trifling changes were made in the rules, as will be seen from the resolutions passed.

There has been some excitement among the wheelbarrowmen, here, lately, in consequence of an attempt by the Council to impose on them a tax of \$2 a year, per barrow. A large deputation waited on the City Magistrate, on the 17th, to enlist his influence in their favour. We have not been able to learn exactly what passed, but believe the men complained that the tax was excessive, as their earnings were very small, and begged the Hsien's intercession with the Council, to procure its abatement. The Hsien did not go much into the question of amount, but upheld the tax on principle, as a just contribution towards the repair of the roads which the barrows help to cut up. A sort of trades-union row—licensed men against non-licensed men—took place on the following day, in the Maloo, in connexion with the same matter: The latter tried to tear away the license tickets from the men who had conformed to the tax, and a free fight took place. The police intervened to quell it, and some of the leaders were arrested. The men have since taken the wiser course, of addressing to the Council a petition, which we print elsewhere.

The *L. & C. Express* says:—"The *Tor-denskjold*, with the first portion of the Hongkong and Shanghai cable, was to sail for China on the 13th June." Our readers are probably aware that the new hong in

Nankin Road, lately built by Messrs. Bower Hanbury & Co., has been taken by the Company which is laying this cable.

Reports of Mr. Winchester's return and non-return to Shanghai have so frequently arisen, that it is difficult to feel any certainty in regard to the news brought by the French mail, that he has really resigned his appointment. We are glad to assume that, if it is so, Mr. Medhurst will be confirmed in the post which he now fills.

We have to acknowledge a copy of a pamphlet by Mr. H. Lang, entitled "Shanghai considered Socially." It is, as those of our readers who heard Mr. Lang's lecture are aware, more comprehensive than its title implies, being more of a history than a social sketch. A table of the recent census is very appropriately added. It is interesting, just now, to learn that there are 75,000 Chinese in the English and Hongkew settlements—of whom nearly 7,000 are boatmen and 2,000 vagrants. To these may probably be added 150,000 in the native city and suburbs. The foreign population, including 650 merchant sailors, but excluding ships of war, is 2,318. We shall take an early opportunity of reviewing the pamphlet at length.

Matters appear to be rather quieter at NINGPO, though objectionable placards continue to make their appearance. A translation of one will be found on another page. We also print, elsewhere, a translation of the putative letter from Tseng-kwo-fan to Mr. Wade, to which we referred, last week, as having been circulated lately among the literati and commercial classes at Ningpo. As we then remarked, the document is spurious, and had before seen the light, in the guise of an anonymous appeal to Mr. Wade. It was printed in Shanghai in 1868, along with other literary effusions, by a literate of Paoshun, in a book called the 嘯古堂文集, under the auspices of the then Taotai. The person who has reprinted the letter, and circulated it in its present form, has altered the heading from "Sketch of a proposed letter to Thomas Wade," to "Letter from Tseng-kwo-fan to Thomas Wade"—his object being, no doubt, to associate Tseng's name with the effusion, and so give it weight on its mischievous errand. Our readers will easily judge the inflammatory tendency such a document would be likely to have, on a people educated to regard foreigners with mistrust and aversion. The fact that it is spurious would detract little from its influence. The drift of the arguments will do the harm.

We print, on the other hand, a translation of a notification which has been issued by Mr. Fittock, to the Ningpo community, and a translation of a dispatch received by him from the Taotai. His Excellency is believed to be personally well-affected towards foreigners; and has issued a sensible proclamation.

A HANKOW correspondent writes that a hostile placard was found on the walls of the Canton Guild Hong, in the city, praising the action of the Tientsin rioters, and suggesting that there were like establishments, in Hankow. The Protestant missionaries at this port have addressed a letter of condolence to the Roman Catholic mission-

aries, which has been acknowledged on behalf of the latter by M. Filippi, the Provicar of Hupeh. The danger foreshadowed by us a few days ago, has happened. The Settlement is again submerged, and the water is rising rapidly. The result has been almost to stop trade. The following are current and comparative quotations for tea:—

	1870	1869	1868.
Oopacks, Tls. 16	a 18.5	Tls. 16	a 20.5
Oonfias, " 17	a 10	" 13	a 19
Seangtams, " 13	a 13.7	" 13.5	a 14
			" 16.5 a 18

A correspondent writes that all is quiet at CHEFOO. The French Admiral left on the 20th, in the *Linois*, which came down for him; and the English Admiral on the 21st, in the *Salamis*, for Tientsin. H.M. gunboat *Midge* arrived from Kobe on the 19th.

From TIENTSIN, we hear that the French Minister, Count de Rochechouart, arrived on the 17th instant, from Peking, and took up his quarters on board the French gun-vessel *Flamme*, Commander Méquet. He called on his Excellency Chunghow during the course of the afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Lay, acting French Consul; and Chung-how has returned the visit on board the *Flamme*. Tseng-kwo-fan has sent for a body of troops from Paoutingfoo, the capital of the province, for the ostensible purpose of keeping the disorderly characters of Tientsin in check, while the new authorities are engaged in arresting the men implicated in the massacre. He says he did not think it advisable to bring troops with him, in the first instance, fearing that false reports might be spread as to his object. There is doubt, however, as to the sincerity of this statement; and there may also be room for doubt, after previous news, whether the troops will readily yield the desired service, and whether the object of bringing them down may not be quite other than that alleged. Our own information is very large bodies of troops are massed in the neighbourhood of the port; and their presence forebodes no peaceful settlement of affairs, as both they and their chief are well known for their anti-foreign sentiments. Chung-how's successor, Chingling, has not yet arrived from Peking.

Various rumours have been afloat, as to the attitude of Count Rochechouart; and as to the progress of his negotiations with the Chinese. We believe we may state that nothing has yet been settled. The situation of affairs is, probably, that the Chinese have made certain proposals to M. de Rochechouart, to rebuild the Cathedral, the Sister of Charity Hospital, Orphanage, and the Consulate, and to degrade the chief Mandarins of Tientsin, with the exception of Chunghow; but that these proposals have not been accepted, further than having been put on record. The French Chargé d'Affaires will hardly be able to do anything before receiving instructions from home, and these are not expected to arrive before the 6th August. It is said that the two Mandarins who were mostly implicated in the Tientsin massacre, have been allowed to return to their homes—in other words, to escape; and that the only punishment that Tseng-kwo-fan is inclined to inflict on them,

is loss of their official rank. The city of Tientsin is still agitated; but business has recommenced.

The Chinese Government protest against their complicity in the Tientsin massacre, and declare that it was the work of the people of that town. But we have sufficient evidence to know how much the latter portion of the statement, at least, is worth. The native Christians, who were thrown into prison on the charge of sorcery, are still detained in custody, although their release has been demanded by the French authorities.

A NEWCHWANG correspondent, writing on the 9th instant, says there is not a single foreign ship in port; and the pilot schooner is detained, to guard over and receive foreigners, in case of emergency. The first news of the Tientsin outbreak had occasioned great uneasiness; but a junk-master, since arrived, had given his opinion that there would not be war; and the native mind was influenced accordingly. Still, any quantity of rumours were afloat, and people were excited. A gunboat was anxiously looked for. The *Grasshopper* will have arrived, ere this.

The *China Mail* learns from FOOCHOW that no further news had reached that port from the North. The same uneasiness, however, appears to exist; and a similar suspicion has sprung up, between foreigners and natives, to that prevailing at all the Treaty Ports. The Chinese have removed their stock-in-trade of ships from the Foochow Arsenal—the "armed vessels" that have been built there, as well as those purchased from foreigners. It is said that this is a move on the side of discretion rather than valour, as the Celestial authorities have a healthy dread of any French gunboat popping in for the purpose of taking over "fixings" connected with the Arsenal business.

Our readers will remember the circumstance of a British naval officer at SWATOW, forcibly stopping the P. & O. steamer *Azof* to get stores. The *L. & C. Express* learns that he is to be removed from his command.

The *Daily Press* says:—There have again been some conflicting rumours at CANTON as to the security of foreigners. In some quarters there are apprehensions that a disturbance may arise; but in others it is considered that the excitement at present existing among the native population is only temporary, and that there are not grounds to fear anything serious. The French gunboat *Kien-shan*, however, left on the 21st for Canton, and her presence will doubtless produce a good effect.

HONGKONG papers mention the occurrence of a large fire on the 17th inst. Suspicions of incendiarism are mentioned. A faction fight has taken place at Kowloon, between Hakka and Punti labourers. A funeral service, in memory of the victims of the Tientsin massacre, was held at Macao on the 20th inst. It was very largely attended. H. E. the Governor, accompanied by the Chief Secretary and his Aide-de-camp were present, and, in addition to the Consular body, the heads of all the different departments were in attendance. Among them were the Commandant of the Forces, Col. de Monte Fort; the Commander of the *Sa da Bondeira*, Prince Carlos, and Camoens, accompanied by the officers of these vessels, Baron do Ceral, &c., &c. The Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres came with their pupils. Further news will be found on another page.

Editorial Selections.

THE BRITISH NAVY IN CHINA.

If it had been necessary to show the weakness of the Admiralty instructions issued to British Naval Officers in China, immediately after the Yangchow troubles, the present crisis would supply a sufficient argument. The design was of course, to prevent indiscriminate use by the Consuls and by Naval Officers, of the force at their command, to exact reparation for any outrage, without reference to England; but the Admiralty went further, and worded their despatch so nicely that Commanding Officers may conceive a doubt whether they are justified in landing men under any circumstances whatever. They lay down perfectly clearly, at the outset, that H. M. ships of war are stationed here to protect commerce, to maintain discipline, and, "in cases of great emergency, to protect the lives and properties of British subjects, if placed in peril by wanton attacks directed against them, either on the part of local authorities or by an uncontrolled popular movement." But they go on to complicate matters by saying that such interference will only be held justified when it is clearly shown that, without such interference, British lives and property would in all probably have been sacrificed; "and even in such case H. M. Government will expect to learn that the alternative of receiving them on board ship, and so extricating them from threatened danger, was not available." The reservation might be good, in case of Chinkiang; but even there would be hardly applicable, for property could not be saved in an emergency, although lives might be. The instructions seem in fact to have been penned for the sake of puzzling those whom they are intended to guide, or for the sake of establishing a quibble, in case of question, at Home. But, applying the case to Shanghai, it would mean that some thousand Englishmen, with a number of women and children, and an enormous quantity of property, are to migrate on board the ships *Barrosa* and *Zebra*—which would hardly contain the Englishmen themselves, omitting their household property, overlooking their merchandize, and saying nothing whatever of their houses. It seems useless to enlarge on such an absurdity. It is only necessary to conceive the time it would take to get such a mass of people and property on board ship, to show how utterly inapplicable the alternative would be, in the case of this large Settlement.

Let us imagine, in fact, that the attack on Shanghai, which is in the mouth of every Chinaman, takes place—foreign houses burning, foreigners pursued, and being murdered by, or defending themselves at great odds against a frantic mob, in sight of the men-of-war in port. Is it possible to suppose a Naval Officer remaining quietly on board ship, under such circumstances, without firing a shot or lifting a finger in aid of his countrymen? Would not he rather face a hundred courts-martial for disobeying orders, than incur the

opprobrium with which the world would visit such absurd red-tapeism? We do not even believe an officer would be able to restrain his men, in such a case, if he tried. They would go ashore in spite of him, to help their kith and kin. But if he did succeed in controlling them, he would become a mark for public blame; and a Government which ventured to support him would not master a hundred votes on a division. Looking at the matter even from an economical point of view; of course the Chinese think that, having once exterminated foreigners, they will have done with them. They do not contemplate, at all, the return of ten times the number killed, and the indemnity for damage wrought. But we look further. We know that every life sacrificed would have to be compensated; every bale of shirtings made good; and that the British Government would have to pay the amount to their subjects, pending its recovery from China. Is it possible to conceive two British men-of-war lying by, while property worth more than the cost of the Abyssinian war, was being destroyed? The whole case is too absurd; British Naval officers would be clearly expected to interfere, where the alternative is so manifestly impracticable, as in Shanghai. At the same time, we repeat our conviction that, were the case reversed, and were interference how strictly soever forbidden—no British Commander would hesitate an instant, when he saw his countrymen in danger. Nelson put his glass to his blind eye, at Copenhagen, when he thought it better for his country's interests not to see the signal of recall. And every British officer would ignore red-tape instructions, in such an emergency as we have described.

THE DEFENCE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

NOTWITHSTANDING the efforts made by the Municipal Council and by the community of the foreign Settlement, and notwithstanding the progress made by individual companies of volunteers in their drill, a want of some strong and central authority is needed, to make the machine work well and smoothly. Now that the Settlements are so singularly unprotected, this want obtrudes itself more and more forcibly. It was a step in the right direction, calling the Corps out of the limbo of uncertainty, to which, under their old organisation, they were relegated; and vesting in the Municipal Council, the executive functions of the Corps. It was also a wise provision that the officers should hold their commissions from the Chairman for the time being. A society existing like that at Shanghai, in a sort of semi-independence, while at the same time exposed to tangible and practical danger of external attack, could probably not have hit on a better device. Although Municipal institutions scarcely accord well with the clang of arms, the law of self-defence must ever be paramount. In times like the present, it becomes the duty of each member of a community to place his services at the common disposal. "Shoulder to Shoulder" should be our motto; but, in order to work together, it is necessary to effect some central organisation, acknow-

ledged and obeyed, and, in all ordinary matters, influencing the extremities.

When the Volunteer force was last called into existence, during the Taping troubles, this want was not felt, as, the Settlement being in military occupation, the necessary centralisation existed elsewhere. In 1854, the first Volunteers had the organisation of the British Navy, then unfettered by Lord Clarendon's instructions, to fall back on. In 1870, on the contrary, it becomes necessary that all organisation should proceed from within. Let us then examine the state of affairs. We find Light Infantry Companies, Min-ho-loongs, Artillery Companies, and Fire Companies, all eagerly drilling, and all actuated by the best spirit. Except, however, in the Light Infantry (and even then existing but in a modified degree) we miss the power which would weld the whole into one united mass. We speak of course of active service. That the acting Chairman of the Municipal Council should be the Civil Controller of the Corps was good; but a Military Head, one to whom the whole Volunteer Corps shall look for orders in case of active service, is also needed. It was, perhaps, unfortunate that the distinction raised at the beginning, between Fire Companies and Rifle Companies, should have been permitted to continue; and the appointment of a separate Commandant and staff to the former, tends to heighten the difficulty.

The foundation of the British army system is the Company; each Company is, in fact, a miniature army itself. Companies are joined in battalion, but never lose their distinctive existence. We are, therefore, not disposed in any degree to interfere with the Company system which has already been established. But, like individuals, Companies, when acting alone, lose the force which a common organisation, alone, can supply; and this is our present position. Not only, however, is there the want of this common organisation; but it seems to have been forgotten, in the hurry of preparation, that other things, besides fighting men and arms, are required, to resist, successfully, an attack. It may be true that, in the present state of affairs a commissariat would be a useless incumbrance; the same cannot, however, be said of a store department, to take charge of arms and munitions. It is difficult, at present, to see where we should find ourselves, on the second day of an attack. The want of an Adjutant-General, to attend to the drill of the entire Corps, and to send to each general orders from headquarters, and that of orderly sergeants attached to the several Companies, is likewise an important omission. There is no Quarter-master's office, where the general business of the whole may be transacted; though the weight of this falls at present on the Municipal Secretariat. But, worst of all, notwithstanding the state of affairs around us, which may at any moment require immediate action, we have as yet no distinct Commander-in-Chief who would regulate the movements of the entire force. The Volunteers would do well as they are. But they would certainly be in a position to do better, if they had a recognised Senior Military Officer.

We have, in fact, been simply drilling, hitherto; and though we may fairly congratulate ourselves on the result, it is well to remember that the stern reality may any day be down upon us. We would like to see more battalion drill, even at the risk of keeping back squads and companies; we would like to see brigade movements, to accustom the different arms to the positions, and the officers to an image of actual service, and above all to accustom them to give and receive words of command. One word more; we are disposed to believe that the system of election of officers has been carried to its full limit. We agree that each Company should choose its own officers; but we hope that battalion commanders, as well as the necessary staff, may be appointed for the future directly by the Commandant of the entire Corps. In making these remarks, we are actuated by a wish to see the efficiency of a Corps which has shown so much zeal, and is really a powerful defensive body—still further increased.

As it is not improbable that, with the progress of events, the Settlements at Shanghai will have to depend more on themselves for protection, we have endeavoured to point out a line for their necessary defence. Although, at the present moment, affairs seem relapsing into their former state of rest, it cannot be denied that an uneasy spirit has been excited, which may, at any moment, burst forth afresh; and the matter is made more serious by the fact that those who, from their position as magistrates at Tientsin, should have been the last to excite popular clamour, have actually been foremost, in arousing mob licence and violence. The charges often made in these pages against the mandarin, that it alone was responsible for ill-feeling towards foreigners, and that the body of the people were either well disposed or indifferent, have been attempted to be set aside, by the assertion that such outrages as that at Tientsin were the offshoot of popular violence. The prominence which the cruelty of that outrage has lent to it, has at least had the result of establishing clear proof that that most savage of crimes has been directly instigated and carefully nursed by the rulers of the country. A Chinese thesis, produced here some years ago, and lately *rechauffed* under the assumed character of a letter by Tseng-kwo-fau, for the especial edification of the literary (or governing) classes, shows plainly the objects which that class have in view. Charges which have been hurled against that body, of wilfully isolating the population, of blocking up all means of information, or inducement for progress; of keeping the people in a state of helpless and hopeless poverty and ignorance, barely removed from the station of beasts of burden, are here adopted as the true principles of government. To break through these traditions, to raise the subject morally and socially, to encourage individual thought and individual energy,—these are the crimes with which foreigners are charged. The present state of

affairs in Ireland, demonstrates the possibility of a people falling so low as even to pride themselves in their own degradation; and it is some such feeling that the so-called literati are endeavouring to stir up, in the population of this Empire. Ignorant and isolated, the peasant of China as naturally falls a victim to the arts of a class learned in what he has been taught to regard as the utterances of incontrovertible wisdom, as does the equally ignorant Irishman, to the stories of a professional politician or religious instructor. In each case, the pretended shepherd is supposed to have access to stores of knowledge unattainable by his flock; and the sheep, unable to judge for themselves, and putting faith in what to them must ever remain a sealed book, follow blindly to their own destruction.

This is at present the true state of affairs in the Flowery land. Rightly or wrongly, our very presence here casts a shadow of doubt over the supposed infallibility of the ruling classes. Our desire for free intercourse, our daily life so utterly at variance with the principles of the sages, the very strength of our individuality, all promote more or less enquiry. To put a limit to this, is the mainspring of the anti-foreign party. If this is impossible, the next measure is to indoctrinate the people with such ideas as may cause them to shrink from contact with us; and it is in this stage that matters are at present. Every tale is seized on and polished, every brawler in the tea-shops, and men of the worst character are encouraged to blacken and vilify foreigners. It is by measures such as these, that the leaders of the party are trying, at present, to render our position untenable; and, supported as that party is, by officials in all parts of the empire: and feebly, if at all, discouraged by the Central Government, the aspect of affairs is sufficiently grave to call for the wisest counsels. A policy of direct and indiscriminate aggression, which would seem to lend a colour to some of the charges made against us, would probably be found to increase rather than diminish the popular outcry; while it is at least as certain that the contrary course, of unreasoning inaction, by encouraging the attacks of bullying scoundrels, would only tend to precipitate a crisis. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that, to the energetic action of the community in organising measures of defence, is to be attributed the present lull. But though lulled, there is no reason to believe that the tempest is over. The leaven of lying rumours, here, and of false economy at home, is at work; and it may happen that the next outbreak will be planned better than the last. Forewarned is forearmed, and the danger we have escaped should teach us to be prepared for the future.

In a previous article, we have pointed out some of the defects in our present military organisation. The want of a powerful head, well-skilled in military service, and possessing the confidence of the community and the troops, was one. Such a leader as Colonel Gordon, who seemed to have gained equally the confidence of friends and foes, who was wise in counsel and

able in the field, could not fail to be a tower of strength to our infant community. His influence over the Chinese was not the least remarkable trait in his character, and undoubtedly led to his almost unvarying success, as much as the military talent displayed in the organisation and placing of his forces. If we are to be subject to such menace as we have lately suffered, we should do well to look round us and secure such men and such *materiel* as will ensure our being at all times prepared with a fairly complete measure of defence.

WHEELBARROWS.

A NEW tax is pretty sure to excite opposition; so there is nothing particularly surprising in the opposition of the barrow-men, to the new tax which the Municipal Council have invented for their behoof. But neither should their appeal be set aside as a matter of course, without fair consideration. The want has made itself felt, in many ways, of some organisation among the wheelbarrows. Their number has increased and multiplied, from zero a few years ago, to several hundreds at the present moment; till they need control and supervision, just as the sampans do. They represent, in fact, a new industry, which has made sufficient strides to call for special legislation. The men, moreover, are a turbulent class, and especially need supervision. The intention, therefore, of the Municipal Council, to license and so keep a better run of them, was good. The question is, how far it was wise to tax them, and whether the license fee charged, is excessive. Certainly, barrows wear out the roads, and this is a logical reason why they should contribute towards their maintenance; but, equally certainly, brokers' traps wear them out much more, and these are charged nothing. The barrow-men make a perfectly fair point, in demanding that, if one carriage is taxed, all should be so; and it might be wise to adopt this suggestion. There remains, then, the question of rate; and we do think two dollars represent a large sum to men who are notoriously of the very poorest class. Still more, perforce, do we think the tax of \$5, levied in the French Concession, excessive. It is unwise to worry the Chinese with petty taxes and interference, so far as this can be avoided. A fee of one dollar would give form and substance to the license ticket, by which it is desired to establish order and to facilitate supervision; and the amount of revenue yielded is hardly sufficient to make it worth retaining, at the cost of unpopularity.

There is some reason to believe that the barrow-men may have been encouraged to oppose the tax, by the underlings of the city Yamens. The Taotai expressed a wish, some time ago, to appoint an overseer of wheelbarrows, in the Settlement. But the Consuls objected that the Council would control them, after their own fashion. It is not at all unlikely that the official underlings, disappointed of their anticipated squeeze, are now instigating the barrow-men to oppose the Council's action. This hostility will be best defeated, by enlisting the Taotai's aid, in imposing

the tax and regulations which may be eventually decided on. The Chinese will listen more readily to their own officials than to ours; and a proclamation by the Taotai, setting forth the motives of the tax, would soon reconcile them to the infliction. The suggestion made in the petition, in regard to public stands, should also be adopted, and placards posted at each spot fixed on, explaining the object and the limits of the restriction, and the penalty of disobedience. We have no doubt there is truth in the allegation, that they do get frequent blows for blocking up the way, under the present uncertainty; neither have we any doubt that the persistent re-appearance of barrows, in places from which they are persistently expelled, is very irritating. But the blows are quite unjustifiable; and this source of mutual trouble can be easily obviated, by the arrangements suggested by the barrow-men themselves. In the final shot which the barrow-men deliver, at the close of their petition, they have our hearty sympathy. We have often enough expressed our opinion, and shall lose no opportunity of repeating it, that the freeing of the Soochow creek bridge to Foreigners only, by a payment out of taxes contributed equally by Foreigners and Chinese, is a glaring injustice. The entire system of the Bridge, in fact, is an anomaly; and we trust the Council will not omit to act on the resolution passed at the last Rate-payers' meeting, empowering them to devise measures for its removal. Tolls on a great public thoroughfare such as the bridge now is, are a public nuisance. The bridge should be acquired to the Municipality, at a fair valuation.

Outports.

TIENTSIN.

A correspondent writes:—I believe the Peking Government are willing to do all they can, in the way of punishing the offenders. The grave doubt is, whether they have the power, in face of Tseng-kwo-fan's reported ill-will. The evidence becomes more and more strong, that he was a party to the whole affair; and it is doubtful whether the Government can go beyond his wishes. The Chinese say that he caused it to be privately intimated, when he came to Tientsin, that he was only going to make a formal investigation. And it is said that he already declines to act further. Count Rochechouart is here, and is apparently willing to settle the matter without bloodshed, other than by the headsman's axe. The French Admiral will be here to-night, or in a couple of days, and then we shall hear more; if they say he can act independently of the Chargé d'Affaires; but he is not likely to go against the whole diplomatic body, if they agree on the advisability of a pacific settlement. The great fear is that, if too active measures are taken, a rebellion against the present Government would be the result; and this, the Home Governments desire to avert. On the other hand, there is still graver fear that, if very severe punishment be not insisted on, similar outbreaks, elsewhere, will be encouraged. I hear that the Tsung-li Yamen's despatch of June 29th, to Count Rochechouart, betrays a lively sense of terror, and promises everything in the shape of compensation and chastisement. The question is, have they the power to fulfil these offers? Business has recommenced, and foreigners are again passing between the Settlement and the town.

Another correspondent writes:—How is it that Mr. Wade, our Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, has not yet taken any steps to obtain redress for the murder of Miss Alice Sullivan, who was killed, together with the French Sisters of Mercy, at Tientsin, on the 21st June. For Sister Louise, as is well known, was an Irish lady and a British subject; and it is important for the safety of all British subjects in China, that the Chinese Government be assured that this cruel murder, of one who, though occupying an humble position, had as much right to protection as though she had been one of the first ladies of Great Britain, will not be allowed to pass without condign reparation. If it be permitted to pass with impunity, similar outrages may be perpetrated elsewhere. The British public ought not to be contented with allowing the murder of a British subject to be a matter of negotiation by the French Minister at Peking. If the cause of British subjects is to be left to the protection of the French authorities in China, while we have a Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, and a fleet of vessels to support him, England will begin to occupy a secondary position in China, as dependent on France for retribution of any offence committed.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Wade will not allow the French Minister to negotiate about what is due for the murder of a British subject, but that he will take the case up himself. The national honour and prestige of England in China, demand that this case of Sister Louise be made a question between the British Chargé d'Affaires and the Chinese Government, and that it should not be left in the hands of even a friendly power.

NEWCHWANG.

We have heard, through native sources—alas! for the shining cross that was planted there—of the massacres at Tientsin. I say through native sources, for neither foreign official or merchant has yet received a word, although the Chinese are excited, and the news have reached far into Kirin.

On the arrival of the first junk, with what was considered a Chinese report, the native mind was most singularly developed, by a decline in prices of produce, refusals to grant credit, uneasiness on the part of those buyers who had sycee to pay; and the general opinion, most freely and confidently expressed, that foreigners would at last be driven away from the northern ports. The most ridiculous stories reach us daily from the native town, such as: The British Consul, during an interview, struck the Taotai; the French Consul was selling off all his furniture; the American Consul would have an old score to settle with the "swordracks"; on a certain night the two French priests and some Protestant missionaries would be murdered. Six thousand soldiers were coming from Moukden, numbers of people were entering the town secretly and armed; servants were leaving foreign employ; and, as ominous as any, on the full of the moon, when the evenings were dark—prepare!

The least imaginative will comprehend that those residents with wives and children were anxious, and a general meeting was proposed. The foreign Consuls, however, having, besides the common reports of their own and others' servants, the opportunity of meeting the native officials; and after gaining their views, of warning them of their responsibility, counselled calmness on the part of all; but issued a notification, deciding on precautionary measures, in case of real or apparent danger.

Those who are supposed to know best, while they declare there is no need of apprehension, are bound to confess that the chances are slight, should the merest accident occur to offend the Chinese.

For once, there is not a foreign vessel in port; and the new Pilot schooner is re-

tained to guard over and receive the people, should any extreme step seem called for. However, since the hearts of the natives, and the prices of their produce, go up and down, according to the news brought by the last junk, most fortunately some old native skipper from Taku has given it as his opinion, that there will be no war; and while greater quietude reigns in the town, there is just a suspicion in the minds of the foreign residents, that the 18th Article of the English treaty may be a dead letter.

Recommend as you will, when demanding reason and justice, one of those stock articles in the *Cycle*, the mind delights in visions of flying squadrons, and wonders if some thoughtful Senior Naval Officer has not despatched hither one of those specks to the eye, but mountains of relief to the heart, the much abused, the inevitable gun-boat. Although we should have armed protection, and that speedily, yet if the French and Chinese settle their difficulty—remember we have had no reliable information yet—without a war, the trade of this port will readily resume its old channels; and those who are interested in it may look forward to successes in the end, equal to their hopes at the beginning of the season.

July 9th.

NINGPO.

Our correspondent writes that, in consequence of a memorandum circulated by H. M. Consul, a meeting has been held at the house of Messrs. Groth & Truelsen, at which nearly all the foreign community attended, to devise steps for the general safety; as rumours of a rising amongst the rowdy Chinese and soldiers were becoming so frequent as to make it necessary to take precautions for defence, in the event of an attack. "It was agreed, unanimously, that a watch should be kept each night, and a roster was, accordingly, arranged. In the event of an attack commencing in the city, upon the Romish mission, Colonel Cooke would fire a gun, to be answered by one immediately from the Customs' Cruiser, upon which the patrol would hasten to arouse the slumberers, that they might all meet at the Custom House, which was considered the best place to hold and defend; and assistance would be near at hand from H. M. S. "Leven," which is anchored close by. It is just circulated that, possibly, the "Leven" will be ordered from this port. I should like to know whether we, a small community of about forty persons, are to be left entirely to our own resources in case of an outbreak occurring; or, are our numbers considered so formidable as to warrant the supposition that we are well able to protect ourselves, without the aid of a vessel of war! Of course, each man will stand his ground as long as he can, but what can such a handful do, against the immense mob that could be brought against them? Who would be responsible for our comparatively, unprotected state? Forty men to protect ladies, children and themselves, against thousands, till help arrived! I take it, that a small port like Ningpo is more in need of armed assistance than such a place as Shanghai—though it must be admitted, that the latter is of far greater commercial value—where a Volunteer force able to contend successfully, I believe, against some thousands, can be speedily mustered; but we, in Ningpo, have not even a steamer in port during the night—except Saturdays and Sundays."

All is at present quiet, though some more objectionable placards have appeared. We subjoin a translation of one found on the Koo-low or Drum Tower. This is one of the most prominent places, and in one of the most frequented streets, of the city.

"BEWARE OF THE KIDNAPPERS!"

At Nanking, kidnappers have been repeatedly caught. Two were seized the other day outside the Shui-si gate, and two at the

town of Sung-shee. A person keeping a stall for the sale of rice dumplings, in front of the Chêng-un temple, was also apprehended for kidnapping, and a pair of brass pincers (or forceps) and a packet of yellow stupefying drugs were found in his possession. The high officials have already investigated these cases, and passed sentence of death on the offenders. All confessed to having kidnapped young and old of both sexes; tempting their intended victim to approach, either by (offer of) eatables or money, they would put him on the shoulder and enter into conversation with him; as soon as the drug touched him he would follow his charmers anywhere. So completely was he deprived of all consciousness, that if an old friend spoke to him by the way, he would not reply; and would allow his eyes, testes and heart to be torn out, and endure every species of mutilation without so much as moving a muscle. Moreover, they confessed they were in league with a band of vagabonds in this place, called the Ts'ai Shêng 生探 party, who enter at night the houses of pregnant women; and that beside these were dozens of others scattered about in all directions. Such are some of the facts confessed to by the above kidnappers.

The number of persons, young and old of both sexes, missing in Nanking, is beyond computation, and as Soochow is not far from Nanking, we beseech all good citizens to be on the alert. Should you meet any one walking straight ahead as if oblivious of everything around him, you may suspect he is under the spell, and ought instantly to go up to him and question him. If he does not speak, immediately throw some cold water on his face, and consciousness will be at once restored. The merit of such a deed exceeds estimation.

Reverence and save written paper!" It is evident that this placard was written at Soochow; and its appearance at Ningpo is another straw, showing the existence of concerted action. It is not a spontaneous expression of Ningpo alarm; but is sent down from Soochow, to cause excitement. It differs from other placards which have appeared, in this respect. Children only have been hitherto spoken of. Now, old and young are being kidnapped. The foot-note, exhorting people to reverence written paper (or paper having written characters on it), is intended, apparently, as a sort of well-drawn amen, imparting a solemn and religious air to the whole effusion. Our correspondent adds—"I do not fear anything happening here at present, but if fighting should take place at Tientsin, the hubbub will no doubt recommence. At least one good moral may be drawn from the present excitement. Defensive precautions of a permanent kind should be taken at every port in China, to avert the recurrence of similar alarms."

FOOCHOW.

Probably one of the most laughable incidents in connection with the Tea trade of China, were it not too serious a matter to be made light of, is the opening of the Tea market at Foochow. In May last, people were given to understand that the quality of the crop was so inferior, and the probable arrivals of the produce so large that, following the unsatisfactory results attending shipments of much of the Tea of the previous season, and the undoubted distaste of home buyers for Foochow Tea, extreme caution, or at any rate reasonable discretion would have been shown, in operating in so treacherous and unreliable an article as the produce of Fokkien. But what is the fact? Tea has rolled down the Min in such quantities, and of so wretched a quality, that it would seem last year's losses and experience had been thrown away upon the native trader; and that the ruin brought upon many traffickers in the leaf, had taught

them no lesson. It then devolved upon foreigners to mark, in a practical manner, their appreciation of the follies of those who have done so much to ruin the trade of the place. But what do we find? A month devoted to the examination of the produce, apparently convinced and confirmed their first decision as to the inferiority of the yield. Telegrams are sent to London, informing people there of the miserable nature of the Tea. A further delay takes place; and by and by we are almost staggered to learn that buying has commenced, and was being continued, at prices many Taels above what buyers were inclined to give, or Chinese to accept, a month earlier. Such facts as these completely puzzle even those who are adepts in Tea, and simply astound ordinary men of business, who know not, and care not to know, "Pekoe" or "hidden Pekoe," or any other flavour supposed to be possessed by the fragrant leaf.

But it is difficult to unravel the thoughts of those who live at small places; and it would be folly to place much reliance on those who, living in suburban retirement, trifle with the affections of the fickle goddess that has played them so false, and so often, and fail to woo her honestly. Dear to the heart of the Laplander is the Reindeer, saith the old proverb; and dear to the Foochow Tea-taster is his fragrant (query) Kaisow. What is life at this port without Sincune? Is existence worth anything without Chumoo or Sueykut? Take away my Paklings, my fragrant Oolongs, my "young Hows," or old Hows, or any other Hows, and I am undone. Let me gaze on Flowery Pekoe and die! Thus he moralises, as he winds his way through the narrow paths, tracks his course over the rugged heights of that eligible settlement, past the tombs of myriads of departed Cathays, to the hamlet within which he quaffs his frugal glass of frugal sherry; seeks consolation in the highly scientific game afforded him by the presence of three tables of undoubted quality, and wends his way homewards. Such is life at this picturesque "City of Tea."

It was hoped that, with the influx of ability, better things were in store—nothing could possibly be hoped for from a place containing half a dozen shining lights of dazzling brilliancy. But these have passed away, "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung;" and, having left behind them men who are not such as they, we had grounds for anticipating a cessation of the follies of past years.

Shanghai is bad enough; we are too much given to exchanging an old florin for a new two-shilling piece; but we do not readily give it for a shilling, as some of our friends down south appear disposed to do. Without being initiated in the mysteries of Tea-craft, we cannot but think many of the purchases of Foochow Tea to be very reckless. We are told that some kinds, bought at 1/6 per lb., are no better than parcels last year at 1/2 per lb., the latter barely coming out without loss. We were pointed out various samples, said to be Pakling Teas, purchased at high prices. Our informant said they might be anything at all, though he was inclined to think they really were Tea. To our inexperienced eye, they looked very much like some we saw, of last year's shipment, said to be sold in London at 1/2 per lb. These were said to be investments made with a special view to profit; but as they were said to cost nearly sixty per cent more than those purchased last season, the profits look very problematical. Adepts here say the same old fault is still to be found with Foochow Tea—a bitterness of flavour, killing any other possessed by it, co-existing with black, inky-looking leaves. We fancy that much of the Tea shipped from the North, at a cost of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., will make holders of Foochow Tea at a cost of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. feel very uncomfortable. There is only one consolation, such trials help to form the characters of individuals as

they do of communities. A touching picture might be drawn, of Foochow a martyr and weeping. An allegorical figure, representing Foochow as "Plenty," pouring out coin ad lib. to destitute, honest, and deserving Teamen, receiving in return chests of tea, not half-fired, nor dusty, nor as they too frequently are, rotten; but the genuine leaf, would be still more gratifying, by contrast.

HONGKONG.

From Hongkong, we hear that disquieting rumours are afloat; and even that threatening placards have been posted; but with the large force there, there is no cause at all for apprehension. The sudden death of the very Rev. Padre Jorge, acting bishop of Macao, is announced. A large fire broke out on the 17th instant, in the Central market. The *Daily Press* says:—"A guard of the 29th M. N. I. arrived on the ground, H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor and several officers of the garrison being also present. The first appearance of the fire was sufficiently imposing to convey the idea that the whole town was in flames, which is to be explained by the fact that a large quantity of very inflammable materials, such as kerosine oil, took fire. The fire brigade was promptly on the ground, its operation being directed, with great skill and judgment, by Mr. May, through whose exertions the ultimate extinction of the flames was compassed. One or two of the engines belonging to the native companies, e.g., the pawnbrokers' and silk mercers', were also present, and there were no fewer than four steam-engines playing on the fire during most of the time that it lasted. The offices of the P. & O. Company were at one time thought to be in imminent danger, as the flames, shot over the outhouses lying between their premises and the Central Market, but fortunately the burning did not spread farther in that direction. Property was removed as quickly as might be, from the block of Chinese houses forming the Praya boundary of the market, as it was expected that the whole would be burned down. This result, too, was averted. The guard of the 29th M. N. I. mentioned above, fell in under arms, not taking any part in the operations. The Sikhs also marched down under arms. A siege-waggon was brought down with powder, in case it should be necessary to blow down a house or two, an armed guard standing round to protect it. There were no robberies reported at the fire, and only one case of unlawful possession, much credit being due to the police for their exertions in preserving order. It was, however, impossible to preserve order amongst the jars of kerosine, and the Praya was brilliant and confused with the innumerable explosions. It is said that many remarks were made by the Chinese as to the presence of the military and armed police. As for the siege-waggon and its guard, they hopelessly gave up the attempt to divine its meaning. The display will perhaps not be lost on the native mind."

The *Daily Press* mentions that the British barque *Tetunia* picked up a little steamer, on her voyage between Hongkong and Manila. She is without name; no papers or persons on board, is in no way damaged; she is about 53 feet long and 13 wide, and painted red. It is surmised that she is the *Sultan Muda*, built in Hongkong for Mr. T. Howard, and intended for coast trade in Borneo. She left Hongkong in tow of the *Ocean*, but broke adrift during a storm, and had not since been heard of.

The *China Mail* records the loss of another British vessel on the Pratas. She is named the *Rangoon*, and though under English colors, is an American-owned ship. The wreck occurred while the ship was on her voyage from Yokohama to Hongkong, and the Captain and crew were brought to

the Colony by a North-German vessel. She was being pirated by the natives when they left.

The *Daily Press* says:—The French authorities are evidently not inclined to allow the grass to grow under their feet, in regard to bringing forces to China. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the Tientsin massacre, and without waiting for a requisition from Admiral Dupré in command of the China Squadron, Admiral De Cornulier, Governor of Saigon, sent off the *Coulevre* which arrived yesterday, and the *Freston* and *Kien Shan*, which may be expected to-morrow or the day after, in addition to the *Linois*, which has already gone to Shanghai. It is to be hoped that this prompt action will have the effect of showing the Chinese that they are mistaken in imagining that foreign nations are not in a position to protect themselves without delay.

Public Meetings.

S. V. C. GENERAL PARADE.

The first general dress parade of the re-formed Shanghai Volunteer Corps came off on Saturday evening. The different Companies of the Rifle and Fire Brigades, with the Artillery Corps, met on the Municipal Parade-ground—the Rangers in front of the Custom house. The Corps was called together half-an-hour earlier than has been the wont, when for drill; but, though the sun was still uncomfortably bright, turned out in admirable time. Many whose names appear on the muster rolls were not present; but these no doubt absented themselves, owing to lack of uniforms, or to a sense of defect in drill. On a Saturday, just three weeks before, was the work of re-forming the Volunteer Corps of Shanghai entered upon; and the appearance on this Saturday was the best possible proof of the alacrity, the energy, the enthusiasm with which those short three weeks were turned to account. The way in which the military organisation has been brought to its present completeness, while reflecting credit on the Corps generally, must have been particularly due to the unanimity of purpose and sentiment of its officers, and their ability to fill the commands entrusted to them. The effect of the various uniforms was on the whole pleasing. The tendency to heaviness, in the sombre blue of the Rifle Brigade, was lightened by the lively style and sharp contrasts of the F. B. Companies; while the universally adopted Tyrolean hat, jauntily looped up on the left side, with its adorning plume, showed, allegorically that, whether the men were encased in red shirts or blue tunics they had the same idea in unison outside as inside their heads. The Rangers' uniform is smart and serviceable, and will no doubt be a very agreeable one, when a helmet is joined to it, as a reserve, for day duty. This addition is one which will, we think, be found generally necessary in the Corps; for even five o'clock parades, in Shanghai mid-summer, are trying to the head, when protected only by thin black felt. The Artillery Company, a thing of yesterday compared with its co-temporaries in the Corps, and which had only had one night out, to test the management, as tumbril teams, of that most unmanageable of animals, the Shanghai pony—got into harness; not without difficulty, nor without even some danger from the ponies pressed into the service, but still with a business-like and veteran air which speedily saw them in form. Having "taken up their dressing" in their usual places, on the parade ground, the several Rifle Companies kept "eyes front" with praiseworthy steadiness, full in face of a staring sun, till Mr. Saunders had taken a photograph, which, if it come out well, will be prized by many, as a reminiscence. Forming "fours," the

Rifles marched off under the command of Adjutant Brewer, for the Race Course,—(while their place under the camera was taken by the Artillery Company),—and, through the enlivening influences of the *Barrosa's* band, changed their ordinarily rather solemn tread, to a more lively quickstep. On the march, the Volunteers were accompanied by a gathering and growing crowd of Chinese, for whom the display evidently had immense interest. After a rather hot march, the Corps debouched in regular form on the Race Course, taking up position of open column of Companies—right in front, facing the Grand Stand. Shortly, they were followed by the Rangers, who drew up and dressed with a precision which testified to their having made the best use of their time; and who manoeuvred with an alertness and promptitude which elicited warm praise from the "Foot," when these latter were in a position to notice them. They were followed by the Artillery Company, the riders in which seemed to be fast reducing their ponies to a sense of duty; and trotted them on to the ground—now dashing over the rough, and now dignifiedly over the smooth—the admired of all admirers. The "Rifles" having been wheeled into line, the two supporting Companies took up position—the Artillery on the right, and the Rangers on the left flank of the main body. The ranks were then opened, swords fixed, and a general salute given to the Chairman of the Municipal Council—the Commander-in-Chief,—the band meanwhile playing "God save the Queen." After a few minutes standing "at ease," the Companies formed close column on No 1 Co. of the Rifle Brigade—Rangers in front, and Artillery in rear, of the column. The order was given to face to the left, officers to the front; and in this position, the Corps listened to the following well-timed remarks from Mr. Dixwell, Chairman of the Municipal Council:—

"Gentlemen Volunteers.—It gives me much pleasure to be the medium through whom may be conveyed to you the satisfaction, I had almost said the surprise, of the public at your present gallant appearance.

Gallant conduct on your part would be taken as a matter of course; but the appearance, the bearing, the steadiness, the mutual confidence, the ready obedience, and the discipline of soldiers, are generally matters of long and difficult acquirement; and yet, without these, the courage of even the bravest must be comparatively ineffectual.

It is a subject for profound congratulation that you have already made so much progress in these soldierly accomplishments, and I trust you will persevere until you are masters of them. I trust this movement is not to be a temporary effervescence; but that the Shanghai Volunteer Corps is to be hereafter a permanent body, to which every young man coming into Shanghai will be anxious to belong, and of which every one, when returning home, will be proud to have been a member.

There is one subject to which I desire to draw your attention; I mean the fact that here, in the foreign settlements, we have living, on all sides of us, a dependent Chinese population, also rate-payers like ourselves, and also entitled, both as to their persons and their property, to our zealous protection. We must not forget that this population is a friendly one; and that if any enemies attack us those enemies will come from without. I wish particularly to impress this upon you, and to engage for those friendly natives your sympathy, your goodwill and your active support, should they stand in need of defence.

Gentlemen, the Chairman of the Municipal Council congratulates himself, that the fortunate accident of his position has brought him a distinction (I mean the distinction of being a Shanghai Volunteer) which he might not have been able other-

wise to gracefully obtain. He cannot partake of your drill, but he takes a lively interest in your movement; and he will not shrink from such responsibilities of decision and general direction, as the pressure of the times may, in the judgment of the Municipal Council, make it necessary for him to assume."

Mr. Dixwell then handed to the officers their commissions, and these retired to their relative positions.

It is suggestive of the many elements of misunderstanding which exist, between ourselves and our native fellow-residents, that the cheers with which Mr. Dixwell's kindly speech was greeted, were understood by the native spectators to be violently anti-Chinese, and the hats elevated on bayonets were taken to be symbolical of Chinamen's heads. So are we misinterpreted.

The Companies next fell back into open column; and marched off on their homeward way—the Artillery some distance in advance; the Fire Brigade Companies leading on the main body, and the Rangers bringing up the rear. Following the route by the Maloo, the Brigade was brought to the front of the Custom-house, where it was again formed up in close Companies—right in front; faced to the right; and received the not unwelcome "lodge arms," which released them from duty. After falling out, a ready response was made to a suggestion of three cheers for Adjutant Brewer and the officers of the Corps.

The following list has been handed to us, of the officers and men present:—

STAFF.			
Adjutant Rifle Brigade, Commdg. Officer			
Captain Commandant Fire Brigade.....			5
Staff Lieutenant			
Aide-de-Camp			
Orderly Officer			

SHANGHAI RIFLE BRIGADE.			
	Officers.	Non-C. O's.	Men. Total.
No. 1 Company	2	4	52 58
No. 2	2	4	48 54
No. 3	2	4	52 58

SHANGHAI FIRE BRIGADE.			
Mih-ho-loong Compy. 2	4	52	58
Nos. 1 and 4 ..	3	2	40 45
No. 2 ..	3	4	60 67
Mounted Rangers ...	2	2	30 34
Artillery Corps	2	2	18 26

Grand Total..... 405

THE RACKET CLUB.

A meeting of shareholders was held on the 16th instant, at which were present Mr. Robinson, in the Chair; Messrs. Bromley, Monro, Percival, Pryer, Hearn, W. Brown, J. Cooper, Hyslop, Bartn, Bell, Cumine, Duval, Essex, Dent, Cunn, and Blair.

The Report presented by the Committee was placed in the hands of the members by the CHAIRMAN, who congratulated them on the fact of the debentures having been paid off in 2½ years, instead of 3½ years as had been anticipated.

It was proposed by Mr. DUVAL and seconded by Mr. DENT—

"That the Accounts and Report as laid before the meeting be passed."

It was then proposed by the CHAIRMAN, as giving more clearness to the rule in question and seconded by Mr. HYSLOP—That general rule No. 2 of the Club be altered to read as follows:—

"That it consist of not more than 100 members, divided into playing and honorary members, each of whom must be a shareholder. The number of playing members shall not at any one time exceed 50."

The CHAIRMAN then proposed, seconded by Mr. HEARN, the following alteration in general rule No. 24.—

To strike out the words: "But any portion of a year shall be considered as a whole one;" and to substitute the following, "To be reckoned from the 1st of the month next after his so becoming an honorary member."

Mr. DENT proposed, and Mr. ESSEX seconded—

That rule No. 6 of share and finance be altered as follows:—"That a member retaining his share or shares under such circumstances shall be liable for a subscription of 5 dollars per annum, to be reckoned from the 1st of the month next after his written notice to the Hony. Secy. of his intention to leave Shanghai.—Carried.

Mr. CANN proposed, seconded by Mr. PERCIVAL—

That rule No. 1 of share and finance be altered as follows. Instead of the words, "each share represent a vote," to substitute, "each member have only one vote."—Lost.

Proposed by Mr. CANN, seconded by Mr. CUMINE—

That general rule No. 13 be altered to the effect, that proxies be not allowed.—Lost.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Auditors of the accounts, to the Committee, and to the Chairman of the meeting.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 18th July, 1870.

Present:—

G. B. DIXWELL, Esq., *Chairman.*

D. REID, Esq., *Vice-Chairman.*

W. CAMERON, Esq.

J. ANDERSON, Esq.

J. G. PURDON, Esq.

S. J. G. JELICOE, Esq.

W. REME, Esq.

T. PROBST, Esq.

ALEX. J. JOHNSTON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Your Committee have the pleasure of laying before you a report of their proceedings.

Upon your deciding to accept the control of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, measures were taken for arming the Corps; viz., for the purchase from Messrs. Albert and Bidwell, and Glover, Dow & Co. of 500 stand of breech-loading rifles—Sniders—with 100,000 rounds of ammunition, the necessary accoutrements, &c., &c.

The rifles, by the terms of the contract entered into, are to be delivered within a month from date of acceptance of the tender.

Pending the arrival of these arms from Japan, Mr. Groom has very kindly given your Committee the use of 500 short Enfield rifles, with accoutrements.

These have been served out, to the members of the three Rifle Companies and of the Shanghai Fire Brigade.

They will be withdrawn from the Companies upon the issue of the Snider Rifles. To meet the present emergencies, your Committee have purchased 10,000 rounds of ammunition, a proportion of which has been served out with the short Enfields.

The Mounted Rangers will be provided with breech-loading pistols, swords, &c., &c. The purchase of these arms, your Committee are glad to be able to state, has met with the almost unanimous approval of the Rate-payers.

Your Committee have had two rifled 12-lb. breech-loading guns placed at their disposal, by the courtesy of Mr. Telge.

An application has been made to H. E. the Major-General Commanding H. M.'s Forces at Hongkong, for the services of a qualified Drill and Musketry Instructor, to the Volunteers, who arrived by the *Sunda*. In regard to placing the drill instructor, Sergeant Chapman, at the disposal of the Volunteers, Major-General Whitfield observes "Sergeant Chapman is well suited for the duties he will be called upon to perform; he has not been at Hythe, but has gone through several annual courses of Musketry with his Company. It affords me much pleasure to be enabled to comply with the request of the Council, and to be in a position to offer this

"slight assistance to the Volunteer movement at Shanghai."

Your Committee have conferred with the Hon'ble Capt. Denison, of H. M. S. *Zebra*, and the Officers commanding Companies, in regard to defensive measures, and various points of detail affecting the Corps.

The muster Snider rifle has been tried by Captains Maclean, Cann and Kidner, who have handed your Committee the following very satisfactory report on it.

Upon the application of the officers in command of Companies, your Committee have handed them formal letters of appointment, confirming their election by the meeting of the 2nd instant.

A suitable drill ground has been provided, on which the various Companies daily muster in force.

In conclusion, Your Committee must be allowed to congratulate the Community, on the energy and zeal with which the Volunteers have come forward, for the protection of the Settlement."

In connection with the foregoing Report, the following resolutions were passed.

"That the thanks of the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai be tendered to H. E. Major-General Whitfield, for his kindness in placing a qualified person at the Council's disposal for the purpose of drilling the Shanghai Volunteer Corps."

"That the thanks of the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai be tendered to Captain the Hon'ble A. Denison, R.N., for his kindness in detailing some of the men of H. M.'s S. *Zebra*, to drill the Shanghai Volunteer Corps."

Official Documents.

NINGPO.

The following circular, referred to in our Ningpo correspondence, was sent round by H. M. Consul, in consequence of the prevailing uneasiness at that port. Our correspondent explains the action that has been taken.

NOTIFICATION.

"The undersigned deems it right to circulate, for general information, the annexed translation of an official communication in reply, received from H. E. the Taotai, relative to the existing state of political feeling at this port, in connection with the recent outrages at Tientsin.

The undersigned has always found H. E., in ordinary times, prompt to afford early aid in preventing popular outbreaks or demonstrations; and in the present emergency he has no reason to doubt that the local officials are doing all they can to maintain peace and good order at the port.

In consequence, however, of certain threatening rumours, which obtained considerable credence among the foreign and native communities last week, the undersigned deemed it advisable to apply to H. M.'s Senior Naval Officer at Shanghai, for the services of a gunboat; and that officer promptly despatched H. M.'s gunboat "*Leven*," to aid, by her presence, in the prevention of any contemplated outbreak, and to render the requisite assistance in the preservation of life and property, in the event of such being actually endangered.

During the stay of H. M.'s gunboat, and with the assurance of the asserted intention of the local authorities to do their duty, the undersigned sees no reason to anticipate, at present, any interruption to the public tranquillity at this port, either within or without the city.

The undersigned also deems it right to pay a just tribute to Colonel Cooke and Major Watson, the officers commanding the disciplined force garrisoning the city. Since the receipt of the sad intelligence from the North, he has been fortified by their assurances that they would do their utmost for the protection of the lives and property of foreigners, both in the city and the settlement, so far as their control over the force they command extended.

So long as there is a Senior Naval Officer at the port, the duty of devising the best means for the protection of life and property necessarily devolves on him; and he would, as a matter of course, give the earliest information to those concerned, as to the course he proposed to adopt, when he had acquainted himself with the nature and the quarter from which danger was to be apprehended.

The undersigned, however, deems it requisite to remind the foreign residents that they are not to rely upon the continual presence of a man-of-war, even in the present unsettled state of affairs. Moreover, the undersigned is aware that some members of the community do not even concur with him that a gunboat, and the friendly assurances of the local authorities are adequate guarantees for the continuance of tranquillity; and he deems it his duty, under these circumstances, to suggest to those concerned the desirability of their consulting together, with the view of devising some plan for mutual protection, in the event of the gunboat having to be withdrawn.

The undersigned would submit two courses which are undoubtedly open to the community to adopt.

1st.—The formation of a Municipal Council and police, similar to that called into existence by the occupation of the city by the Rebels, in 1862.

2nd.—The formation of a Vigilance Committee, from which to furnish help to the existing small police force, in patrolling the streets at night, and for the collection of such early information, of a reliable nature, as might enable the Foreign Consuls to take the earliest steps to prevent any contemplated rupture to the public tranquillity.

With the view of forwarding the above suggestions, or for the consideration of any others, the undersigned will have much pleasure in consulting with his colleagues, as to the best means of giving them effect if desired to do so."

W. H. FITTOK, *H. B. M.'s Consul.*

Ningpo, 20th July, 1870.

WEN, TAOTAI, TO CONSUL FITTOK.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 24, of the 5th instant, informing me &c., &c., (cites the despatch).

I well know that the French, in the course of the ten years or so that they have been established at Ningpo, building Churches, Asylums, Hospitals and Schools, for the purpose of inculcating virtue, as allowed by Treaty, have never in any way misconducted themselves. The inhabitants of Ningpo also all know this as well as myself. Although there are reports about, they are merely false rumours brought from Shanghai—the Ningpo people have none of their own making. Those who fabricate these rumours are abominable men, whose purpose is to deceive, and frighten others, but the people (generally) do not pay attention to them. The majority of the Ningpo people are peaceable, very different from those at Tientsin; besides Tientsin is in the northern division of the country, Ningpo in the southern, and they are some thousands of li apart. Moreover, each place has its own way of doing things; and Ningpo and Tientsin are as unlike as possible in this respect. Supposing that there are one or two men who have secretly come to Ningpo, and are spreading rumours, they cannot succeed in making the people believe them.

I have been several years at Ningpo, and every time that any foreign business has come under my notice, I have transacted it in strict accordance with Treaty, and wholly impartially, being desirous that Chinese and foreigners should be on everlasting terms of peace and friendship; and I have kept a strict watch on the merchants and people, as also you well know.

But as you are (more or less) troubled about the rumours with reference to the French, I have again instructed the Chihfu and the Chihhsien to be constantly on the lookout, and protect them in every way; and to punish, in the severest manner possible, inventors of false reports, as an example to others, if there be any. There must on no account be any hostilities. I hope you will set your mind entirely at rest on this score; and I beg you to inform H. I. M.'s Consul-general that he need not feel uneasy, seeing that the Chinese and foreigners have been so long on terms of friendship and at the present time are more so than ever. (Lit. like one house.) We have mutually transacted business in accordance with Treaties, and I have done my best to arrange everything at all times satisfactorily and peaceably."

Translated by C. W. Everard.

THE WHEELBARROW TAX.

We subjoin a translation of a petition which has been presented to the Municipal Council, against the wheelbarrow tax. We have commented on the matter more fully elsewhere.

To the Chairman of the Municipal Council for the Anglo-American Settlement, and the Chairman of the Municipal Council for the French Settlement.

The petition of the men plying with wheelbarrows, for hire, in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai,

Humbly sheweth,—

That your petitioners are very poor men, about half being resident in the villages and hamlets surrounding Shanghai, and half in the Foreign Settlements.

Your petitioners have learnt with consternation that you propose levying a tax on them, amounting to \$2 per annum; this sum may appear insignificant and very moderate to foreigners, who possess such fabulous wealth; but you will perceive, by the following calculation, what a serious matter it is to very poor persons like ourselves.

The cost of a wheelbarrow is \$3 to \$4; thus the proposed tax amounts to over 50 per cent. on our humble capital.

We earn, on an average, only 150 cash per man per day; thus the proposed tax would be about five per cent. on our small earnings.

We submit a few considerations why this tax should not be imposed, being assured that, in the justice and generosity of your hearts, they will have most careful consideration.

1st.—It is well known that these foreign Settlements are governed by Municipal Councils, who receive power to levy taxes from the rate-payers once in every year; now, at the last annual meeting, no tax on wheelbarrows was authorised, and so, in our humble judgment, it appears you have no right at present to make the demand you do.

2nd.—If it be argued that, in justice and equity, we ought to contribute to the roads we use, and which we know have cost vast sums to construct, we reply,—why do you try to tax us, and continue to exempt vehicles drawn by ponies, whose number is so great, and the majority of whose owners escape taxation altogether? Is this justice as between rich and poor? Besides, consider whether you have ever heard of such a thing as a tax being demanded from you in your excursions in the interior, when you use native roads, canals, bridges, or whether you do not trample over Chinese fields in your hunting excursions in the interior.

3rd.—We have heard that, in your honourable countries, public vehicles like ours exist, which are drawn by horses, and ply for hire in the streets; standing-places being assigned them. You have given us no such places; but, when we naturally appear at the spots where we are most likely to be hired, such as near the approach to the Soochow Creek Bridge, the police unmercifully beat us with their staves, on the plea that we are blocking up the way.

4th.—The bridge alluded to in the foregoing has, we perceive, been freed to foreigners out of taxes contributed by foreigners and Chinese; but when we wish to cross it, either we must pay 14 to 18 cash (one-tenth of our daily earnings), or be at the trouble of taking our bar-

rows to pieces, and only by bringing it across on our shoulders are we allowed to pass for two cash. Truly, when we try to understand those principles of justice, our heads become dizzy.

Finally and humbly we beg that, in your generosity, you will not further press this onerous, but to you little profitable, tax, or at all events until it is sanctioned by the rate-payers.

Signed, on behalf of the barrow-men, by twenty-seven of the principal Chinese Bankers and Merchants of Shanghai. Shanghai, 23rd July, 1870.

Miscellaneous.

The following is a translation of a spurious letter, purporting to be addressed by the Viceroy of Chihli to Mr. Wade, which has been widely circulated in Ningpo.

LETTER FROM TSENG-KWO-FAN TO THOMAS WADE, THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR.

ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE WADE.—Since our separation, eight years ago, it has been a cause of grief to me that we have lived apart from each other. You, Sir, like a bird have winged your way to the Celestial streets (Peking); while I, a poor rustic, like a coiled snake have been confined to the sea-shore. I have, however, often called to remembrance your bright renown, though I had no opportunity of personal intercourse with you.

Lately, there came from the Capital an individual who informed me, at length, of your having gone to the Tsung-li Ya-men and presented in person a treatise, called, 清議畧論 (a brief and lucid Dissertation); and that the head Commissioner of Customs, Prince Hart, had also prepared a paper, styled, 局外旁觀 (the view of an outsider).

These productions are of great length, with sentence heaped upon sentence, and paragraph upon paragraph, each containing several thousand characters. They treat with endless discursiveness of both Chinese and Foreign affairs, and are calculated to make the hair of every intelligent Chinese reader to stand on end, and to cause him to burn with indignation, and to blush with shame, without any place to hide his head. O! Ambassador! Ambassador! how deep and comprehensive is your love to our country!

But your servant ventures privately to express his surprise that you, gentlemen, should manifest so much perspicacity in your deliberations on behalf of others, and exhibit, at the same time, such dullness of perception as regards yourselves. In the case of others, your powers of discrimination are indeed clear as the sun, but touching yourselves they are black as darkness itself. It is, moreover, a surprise to me that while your treatment of the relations between China and Foreign countries is characterised with so much penetration, your views as to Heaven's doctrine (天理) are so very remote from the mark, and so impossible of general application.

You, Sir, have spent many years in the Middle Kingdom, and have lately found a resting place in the Capital, where you have an opportunity of inspecting daily the Imperial Gazette, and making yourself acquainted with all the movements of the Palace. There is not a memorial presented to the Throne from the four quarters of the Empire, the contents of which are not fully known to you. [Here there are a few sentences which are very obscure, but which seem to be an exhortation to Mr. Wade not to employ the knowledge which he thus obtains to his own aggrandisement, and the possible disturbance of the public peace.]

Now, your servant has always understood that the man who holds the Empire, must approve himself in all his acts to the general sentiments of the people, and be at the same time in accord with Heaven's doctrine; and that he look not merely to his own aggrandisement. But, gentlemen, your words seem to imply that there is yet another doctrine, which is outside of the doctrine of the Universe. To place this before you in a clear light, let me use the following illustration.

Suppose a hereditary nobleman, possessed of a magnificent mansion, with buildings linked together as numerous as the clouds. From inability to repair it, by degrees it showed signs of decadence. A neighbour, who lived hard by, and who had coveted this mansion for years, suddenly came to him and said, 'You, Sir, have a very extensive house bordering upon a great thoroughfare; I will rent it.' Without waiting for his assent or dissent, he at once drew up a lease, pressed its acceptance upon the nobleman, and then went in and took forcible possession. After a time he again came to him and said—'The walls of your house, Sir, are sadly out of repair; thieves and robbers abound in it; why don't you keep it in order? If your own ability is insufficient, I will help you.' The result was that the nobleman lost his mansion, and his neighbour became the master of it.

Now, Sir, I venture to ask what kind of doctrine is this, and how your own words about 'unwillingness, and inability; and the strong forcing the unwilling, and assisting the incapable,' differ from it? Besides, you know perfectly well that foreigners and natives in their affairs have their points of disagreement, as well as their points of agreement.

I. Let me first speak of Trade.

Hitherto the Emperors of China have always dignified the root, and held in less esteem the branches—they have honoured the cultivators of the soil, and the rearsers of the silk-worm, and depreciated the mercantile classes. The regulations established for Custom Houses and Markets, respecting the various commodities, were intended to make it difficult for husbandmen to leave their native villages. Trading beyond the seas, and in foreign countries, from time immemorial has been strictly forbidden. But now-a-days, several tens of thousands of miles of the mighty ocean are traversed to and fro, for purposes of trade. People of foreign countries manifest a great desire to come to the Middle Kingdom, while natives of the Middle Kingdom exhibit no wish to go to foreign countries. In this we see a point of disagreement in men's minds. Here the native altogether differs from the foreigner; and this, let it be understood, not as the result of compulsion. But when we come to the matter of trade itself, the merchants, whether foreign or native, in their calculations about profit and loss, in their nice balancing of capital and interest, in their eagerness to amass as much money as possible, for the support of their families, and for the enrichment of their households, we find that here all are like, all are one, and cannot look upon them as different.

Now, from the time that Western nations first traded with the Chinese Empire down to the present, everything that was calculated to rob us of our sources of wealth, and to deprive us of our means of gain, has been carefully introduced into your Treaties, not one has been omitted. But, if Western people get all, upon what will the natives of China have to depend!

Besides, what you gentlemen say with regard to a revision of Treaty rights every ten years, viz.: 'That whatever you Western people want, you will certainly ask for, and whatever you ask for you must certainly obtain, otherwise you will not desist.' Now, let us reflect for a moment and judge impartially. If what you Western folk desire, it be in the power of China to grant—well. But if you say, 'We want our chariot wheels, and our horses hoofs to go through the length and breadth of the land;' then the five mountains and the four seas of China, which Heaven has established, and earth employed as boundaries, in order to meet your wishes, must be levelled and filled up, so as to form a magnificent plain for you to go where you please, to gratify your every desire; then must the hundreds and thousands, and tens of thousands of the Chinese people become your slaves; the hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of commodities of various kinds, gold and precious stones, be stored up in your treasuries; the hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of fields, houses, and gardens pay taxes to you; the hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of livings things, birds and beasts and fishes, be ready to attend at your beck and call.

Now, should but one of all these be found impracticable, you say, you will not desist. But let me tell you, that even one of these impracticable things, if unreasonably pressed upon the people of the Middle Kingdom, they will rise en masse, and plunge their spears into

your bellies; then, the merchandise, gold and precious stones, which you only know how to love and not to hate, will become to you as rottenness in your flesh, and a corroding cancer in your bones; the fields, houses, and gardens, which you so readily buy and will not on any account sell, will all become so many nets and traps to insure your destruction; the birds and beasts and fishes in which you take so much pleasure, will all become your most bitter foes; wherever you go, even within your own chambers, at all times, and under all circumstances, there is nothing that will not become your adversary. And how is this? Simply because you will not approve yourselves to the general sentiments of the people, and are not in accord with Heaven's doctrine—therefore all these forces are arrayed against you.

II.—Let me next speak of Religion.

The great teachers of the Middle Kingdom, are the ancient Kings, Nyiao, Shun, Yu, T'ong, Veng, Vee, Prince Tsin, and Confucius. These holy men never seized a passer-by and said to him, 'You must follow our teaching.' Yet from the Emperor down to the lowest of the people, and from ancient times down to the present, there is not one who has not adopted their teaching. To abandon the teachings of Kings Nyiao, Shun, Yu, T'ong, Veng, Vee, Prince Tsin, and Confucius, and enter another religion is to go among beasts, and voluntarily to become beasts. In fact it is a matter of necessity that all right-minded people follow the teachings of Kings Nyiao, Shun, Yu, T'ong, Veng, Vee, Prince Tsin and Confucius, because they have developed the doctrines of benevolence and righteousness to perfection, and brought out Heaven's law and man's nature to its utmost point, without suffering the smallest particle of error surreptitiously to creep in. And so it is that, even without preaching, men must believe them, and even without waiting to be exhorted, men must naturally embrace them.

But in order to disseminate the religion of the Lord of Heaven, Western Teachers run hither and thither over the four quarters, learn the local dialects, open preaching halls, utter a thousand words and ten thousand sentences, until their tongues get wearied, and their lips parched; and all this with the view of persuading men to believe in their religion; which they call 'Believing in the Lord of Heaven.' Now in this religion there are things which cannot be believed in, which even the teachers themselves cannot believe in. But what cannot be believed in to exhort others to believe; what oneself is unable to credit, to force others to credit, this is what men's minds will never assent to. Should there, however, amongst a thousand or a hundred, be found one or two to believe, they are only servants, poor people, and old women of the villages, the most stupid and vile of all. Possibly there may be a few bad fellows also—the tares of the people, disreputable characters, with whom their own people would have nothing to do—who having nothing to eat, clandestinely enter this religion for the sake of a livelihood. But these very fellows, in places where neither the ear nor the eye of the Bishop can reach, still continue to offer up sacrifice to the gods, to prostrate themselves before the idols, and to worship their ancestors at the tombs, all in opposition to what is called "the ten commandments." Nor does this arise from their not 'fearing Hell, and wishing to mount up to Heaven'; but from the ineradicable Heaven-implanted nature which they possess, and which no amount of talk about 'Heaven and Hell' could possibly set aside.

As regards the false religions of China. In former times there were the heretics Yang-chi and Moh-dih; and now we have the Buddhists and Taoists. The Buddhists resemble Moh-dih, the Taoists Yang-chi. But these two sects even the Earth's Lord (the Emperor) has from time to time respected. From the Han and Tang Dynasties down to the present, they have succeeded in establishing themselves in China. For this, doubtless, they have had their own motives. Buddha was a very clever and intelligent man, who prepared and handed down to after ages the *Neu-tiu* 內典 classic, which Chinese scholars of ability have revised and embellished for him. In it, no doubt, there is constantly to be found some mysterious and unintelligible things, which have beguiled and entrapped the illiterate. The founder of Taoism lived in the Chow Dynasty, and held the office of Historical Registrar. His teachings are principally about

Compassion, Frugality, Purity, and Unselfishness. The Earth's Lord has given countenance to these sects, and no trouble has arisen to the empire from it.

But as regards the religion of the Lord of Heaven, it was imported into China at the close of the Ming Dynasty. Its first teachers 利瑪竇 南懷仁, Li-ma-teo and Nan-wee-jing, and others, were men well versed in Astronomy, Geography, and Arithmetic. The books which they wrote upon these subjects contained undoubted truths, in accordance with the views of our own scholars. Therefore all the great officers and learned men of that day were delighted to associate with them. But I should like to ask which of the modern teachers can be compared with such men as 南上利. There is not one.

The discourses of the present race of teachers on religious matters, are all rapid, faulty, shallow, and coarse, exhibiting their ignorance of the teachings of the Middle Kingdom; and yet they doggedly refuse in imitation of the Buddhists, to invite the aid of intelligent Chinese scholars, to put a fair face on their productions; but open their preaching halls, and pour forth endless vagaries, like a man in a dream. There is no one of the least intelligence who hears them, whose belly does not shake with laughter.

Now the two religions of Buddhism and Taoism, which are so comprehensive and so finely wrought out, have not been able to induce the people of China to separate themselves from the teachings of the Ancient Sages and Kings, how much less can the religion of the Lord of Heaven, which is so immeasurably inferior to them, be expected to accomplish this. And yet, though success is impossible, they will disseminate it. But their motive in apparent. They know very well that the Chinese will never adopt it; yet they employ artful means to gain their own ends. They perform little deeds of mercy; they fill the mouths and bellies of poor people to satiety; they do little meritorious acts, in order to titillate the eyes and ears of the multitude; they talk of the delightful felicity, and blessed recompense which await their followers, in the future world; so they beguile the minds of men, produce a change in the whole state of their internal being, drown them in such a deep stupor that they cannot possibly recover themselves, and thus they become their victims. At the same time, they themselves care not a straw whether their disciples are advantaged or disadvantaged, live or die; their only desire is that they should be at their own beck, to do with them as they please. When the Empire is at rest they keep these forces of theirs lurking in the grass; but the moment an opportunity occurs, they will gather them together, as numerous as the clouds, form them into a compact body, and then cause them to rebel against the Supreme Power.

Alas! Alas! I see in all this calamity brewing for the Middle Kingdom. Our people indeed know it, and this makes them still more averse to adopt this religion; and not that any restraint is exercised upon them by their superiors. Besides, the doctrines of benevolence and righteousness, as taught by the Ancient Kings, have penetrated their hearts so deeply; and the five relations of Prince and Subject, Parent and Child, Husband and Wife, Brother and Brother, Friend and Friend, are so unalterably fixed in the very nature of things, that no mere talk about "Heaven and Hell" will ever be able to supersede them. To wrap up the whole matter in one sentence. A day can never come when the doctrines of Kings Nyiao, Shun, Yu, T'ong, Veng, Vee, Prince Tsin, and Confucius will be annihilated; and therefore a day can never come when this western religion will gain the ascendancy in the Middle Kingdom. How intensely stupid, then, must the propagators of this religion be!

So much for Trade and Religion.

But there is yet another matter, at which your servant ventures to express surprise. You, Prince Hart, in your treatise on the affairs of the Chinese Empire, use the following words, 'Pray let me ask, whether the Middle Kingdom will be able always to maintain its sovereign independence?' Now others do not comprehend the meaning of these words, but your servant fully understands them. In Western countries, you have three systems of Government—the Sovereign Monarchical, the Constitutional Monarchical, and the Republican. You designate our country an

absolute monarchy, in which the Emperor is supreme. Truly your words ought to lead us to examine ourselves, as to whether we shall indeed be able always to retain our sovereign independence. Pray, Sir, let me ask, whether you have used these words from hatred of our Middle Kingdom, and from a desire that we may not be able to do so; or from love to it, fearing lest we might not, and yet hoping that we might have this power? Now, from the beginning, there never has been a ruler in the Middle Kingdom, who has not been able to maintain his sovereign independence. The five Sovereigns regarded the Empire as public property, and transmitted it to the most deserving; but in doing so they maintained their sovereign independence. The three Kings looked upon the Empire as private property, and gave it to their sons; and yet in this they acted with absolute independence. Before the Ching dynasty, the Empire was divided into several petty States, but each separate State maintained its sovereign independence. Since the Ching dynasty downwards, the Empire has been divided into Departments and Districts, each having its own head; but the Emperor is the Sovereign Lord of all. Whether the benevolence of the Emperor be as great as that of Kings Nyiao and Shun, he is the people's Sovereign Lord; or whether he be as tyrannical and depraved as Kings Ts'ih and Ts'in, still he is the people's Sovereign Lord. The point of contact between the Emperor and his people involves, no doubt, much delicacy of deportment; requiring on the one side great benignity of behaviour, and on the other a strict observance of etiquette. When these are properly observed, then the Emperor is indeed the one Sovereign Lord, to whom all look up. But, as regards the systems of Government prevailing in Western countries, whether the sovereign independence of the people, or the joint independence of the people and their ruler—to introduce such systems into China would lead to endless anarchy and confusion.

Let me, however, remind you that the Sovereign independence of the Middle Kingdom is one which has always been maintained by virtue, and not by force. When the wicked hold the reins of power, however strong and mighty, they are sure to come to speedy destruction. But when the righteous rule, however weak and helpless, they will as certainly prosper and flourish. Of this there are abundant proofs in the past history of China. [Here several instances are given]. And now, when Imperial Heaven has so favoured us, by appointing the reigning family to be Lords of China; who for many generations have given us Sovereigns in regular succession, none of whom have lost their virtue; moreover the present Emperor, who ascended the Throne a mere youth, is lovingly instructed by his mother and assisted by his near relatives, all the officers of his household are in the most perfect accord, the small fry of thieves and robbers throughout the Empire have all been exterminated, and all within the four seas earnestly long for peace. How, then, is it that hereafter the Middle Kingdom should not be able always to maintain its sovereign independence?

Ah! Prince Hart, I much fear that your words have a different meaning, and that what you really mean to say is, that Western countries intend to join their forces together, to make a united attack upon the Middle Kingdom; that then it will be cut up into several slices, like a melon, or broken into pieces, like a potter's vessel. If this be your meaning, then indeed the Middle Kingdom will not be able always to maintain its sovereign independence. But, Sir, why speak so lightly on such a serious subject as this? Should the Middle Kingdom be unable always to maintain its sovereign independence, how would Western nations be advantaged thereby? To refer only to the two important matters of commercial intercourse and the propagation of religion: Now, who conferred these privileges upon you? Was it not his Imperial Majesty? The people, I can assure you, were very far from being pleased with such concessions. But because it was the Emperor's will, and because he had made treaties to this effect with Western nations, none dared to offer any opposition. Here, then, is one great proof that the Middle Kingdom is able to maintain its sovereign independence.

But suppose that the Emperor some day were to issue an edict, to tell his people that if there were any points in these Treaties which they felt to be inconvenient, they might take

the matter into their own hands, as he no longer retained his sovereign independence; what then? Why the Chinese people, who had long felt aggrieved and vexed, and who had been long harbouring enmity against Western folk, on hearing of such an edict, even children three feet high, with naked bodies and dishevelled hair, would seize their spears, and be the foremost to fight against you with their lives; then a conflagration would spread from place to place, like a fire in the wilderness, such as nothing could extinguish; then all the great warriors throughout the Chinese Empire would suddenly spring to their feet, and without any sovereign power to restrain them, the calamity would be overwhelming, and you Western people, forsooth, do not wish the Middle Kingdom always to retain its sovereign independence.

But you will say, there is a way to bring order out of confusion. Yes; for the confusion in China, China has its own method; and that is to use the weak to overcome the strong. You, Western nations, are indeed strong; but if you make but one blunder, then the weak will step forward to crush you. Now this is what your servant means by saying 'that he was surprised that, in your deliberations on behalf of yourselves, you should be so stupid, and in the measure you take of yourselves, so devoid of understanding.'

But my own private opinion is, that no man of any intelligence ever gave utterance to the words which you employ; and that it may be that you, gentlemen, heard some one in foreign countries, when discussing the affairs of China, use them; and that you thought it well to repeat what you heard to us, in order to put us on our guard, and to prepare us, when revising the Treaties, for expunging from them whatever was inconvenient, and retaining only what would be of mutual advantage to all parties. If this indeed be so, then may we hope that peace and happiness will eternally prevail amongst us. But if it be that you are really relying on your own little wisdom, and watching for an opportunity to obtain additional concessions, and to demand things which it is impossible for us to grant, then, you may rest assured, there will be trouble for foreign countries, and much trouble for the Middle Kingdom too; then there will be a trial of strength between the strong and the weak—now peace, and now war. In which event, none can predict what will become of the Chinese Empire.

Your servant is indeed very stupid, and unable to express his thoughts aright. Since I came from Soochow to Shanghai, and had the felicity of meeting you there and listening to your instructions, I have kept them bound round my heart. And now, though I should not dare to do so, yet I venture, in all faithfulness, to tell you the truth; and to present this letter to you, trusting that you will receive it with your wonted clemency, and also be good enough to shew it to Prince Hart.

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

July 18th, 1870.

Before GEO. JAMIESON, Esq.,

sitting for C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

R. KINNAIRD, Master of the "Setsuma,"

v. GLOVER, DOW & Co.

This was a claim for Tls. 57.38, for balance of freight on coals from Sydney to Shanghai. Defendants pleaded that they received bill of lading for 571 tons and only 505½ were delivered; in consequence they claimed on the Captain for short delivery.

Plaintiff, sworn, states—On the 8th April, my vessel was chartered by Sydney merchants, to load a cargo of coals for Shanghai. I was to take a cargo of not less than 500 nor more than 600 tons. I loaded at Sydney, and the coals were put alongside by the charterers. They were not all weighed, but shipped from different sources, and the total of 571 tons is only a guess at the quantity on board. I could tell, from the draught of my vessel, that there were about 530 tons on board. My shippers presented me with the bill of lading made out for 571 tons. I refused to sign it for three days. I at last did so, but added a note not to be accountable for weight. I got a sealed letter from Glover, Dow & Co. I am prepared to swear that all the coals taken to be delivered at Shanghai.

Cross-examined—I admit that I received about 530 tons, and I delivered all that I received. I delivered 505 tons; and account for the discrepancy by the wetness of the coals. I only judged the weight by the draught of water.

J. W. WRIGHT, for Defendants, sworn, said—The bill of lading was sent to us as consignees of the cargo. The shippers have drawn against us for more than the value of the cargo of 505 tons; and this draft we have paid. We regarded the bill of lading as a clear one; and sold the cargo to J. Thorne & Co., who sent a man to take delivery. We would have a claim on Sydney shippers for the deficit. We are willing to allow 5 per cent loss, by waste on the voyage, making the quantity 542½ tons.

Judgment reserved.

To-day, judgment in the above case was delivered by his Worship as follows:—

I think that the Plaintiff is entitled to recover the balance of freight he here sues for. It appears that Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co. are not the *bona fide* transferees for value of the bill of lading, but are simply consignees of the cargo, on account of the original shippers in Sydney, and consequently they appear in Court as agents for these latter. Now, as between the original shipper and the shipowner, a bill of lading is not conclusive; and evidence is admissible to show what quantity of cargo had in fact been put on board. In this case, I am satisfied that the full weight of coals put on board, after allowing for reasonable waste, has been delivered in Shanghai. No set-off can therefore be allowed on account of short delivery, and Defendants must look to their principals in Sydney for reimbursement of any amount they may be out of pocket by the transaction. It is thus not necessary, for the determination of this suit, to consider the effect of the clause added by the Captain to his bill of lading—"not to be accountable for any weight;" but I cannot help remarking that, had the bill of lading been transferred to an innocent holder for value, so as to pass the property in the cargo, I should have been inclined to attach very little weight to that clause. When in the body of the bill of lading a specific quantity is named, any such added clause can only be held to cover such small deficiency as is likely to arise from the nature of the cargo. If the master does not know what cargo he has on board, he should not say he does, and third parties cannot be made to suffer through his remissness.

Defendants to pay costs.

TAPP v. JONES.

Defendant appeared on an order made by the Court, on the 7th, requiring him to do so for re-examination, and to produce the books and accounts of the *Shanghai Evening Express*, written up to the date of the closing of the paper, with a statement of his expenditure for one month, since his connection with the *Shanghai Express*.

Mr. COWIE, on behalf of defendant, said he had to ask for a further adjournment, on two grounds. 1. The defendant had been quite unable to prepare the accounts referred to. They were complicated, and would require the assistance of an accountant to make them up. That assistance his client was unable to pay for. 2. Within the last week, Mr. Jones had filed a petition under the new Bankruptcy Act; and in the course of a few days, notice to creditors would be issued, when at a meeting of these generally, a settlement could be arranged under the composition clause. On these two grounds he asked an adjournment of the proceedings for one month.

The Plaintiff objected to an adjournment for two reasons. There was really no use for it, that he could see. Mr. Jones had been ordered by the Court to appear and produce certain books, &c. He was asked how long it would take him to get them ready, and the time he asked for, he had got. With reference to the last reason urged by Mr. Cowie, he did not think the new Act released Mr. Jones from the order of the Court, unless he made a regular application, which he had not done.

Mr. Cowie observed it was the policy of the new law of Bankruptcy to prevent a debtor being embarrassed by pressure from a single creditor. He believed he would have been in form in requesting the Court to stop the proceedings taken by Mr. Tapp, as the course thus taken was quite opposed to the interests of the general body of creditors.

Mr. TAPP said he had nothing to do with the general body of creditors in this case. If Mr. Jones had produced his books, and shown at least that he was trying to conform to the order of the Court, the request for an adjournment might have been unopposed, but as it was, it looked as if the defendant were only trifling with the Court.

At the request of the Court, the defendant then entered the witness-box and, sworn, examined by Mr. COWIE, stated—At the time the *Evening Express* was stopped, the books were not made up to date. The circumstances I have since been placed in have prevented my doing anything to them. I am not an accountant, and know not how to make them up, and I cannot pay for one to do so. If they were made up, I am quite sure they would show no balance in my favour. The paper only afforded me a bare subsistence. I filed a petition, under the composition clause of the new Bankruptcy Act, on the 19th.

Examined by Mr. TAPP—You asked me, at my last examination, when my books would be ready. The words of my answer I do not remember, I believe I said they could be made up within a certain time. I said they were in the hands of an accountant, but I also explained that as his time was not at his own disposal, work upon them must be done in his leisure hours. The books he has as ledger and cash-book; and they go up to the date of the Sheriff's closing the office. I have in my possession a rough day-book, without which the accountant could not properly make up the books he has, but this day-book he could have at any time. It is not six months since the accountant got the books he now has. I have not been to him since my last examination, to help him to make them up or advise with him regarding them. I have made up an account of my expenses for a month, as required by the Court. It is from the 18th of June to the 22nd of July. The memorandum book in which these are entered, shows that \$13 are the amount of my private expenses. The expenses of the mess were exactly \$3 a day.

Mr. TAPP was not at all satisfied by the way in which the memo. produced was kept. A proper debtor and creditor statement should have been made.

The Defendant—I do not know what you require. I was told to keep an account of my private expenses, and that I have kept. I have drawn exactly this amount of \$13 from the business, with no balance over. The mess account includes Mr. Hatton's share.

WILLIAM HEWITT, sworn, said—I have books connected with the *Shanghai Evening Express*. They are ledger, cash-book, and fair day-book or journal. The cash-book goes up to about the end of April this year, and the journal either the end of February or beginning of March. I got them from Mr. Jones, 3 or 4 months ago. The understanding was that they were to be made up during any time suitable to me. The books ran back a good way, and there were matters going far back, requiring to be brought up to a point. I was with Mr. Jones till December, and therefore knew more about them than a stranger would. I have done nothing to them since April. I saw Mr. Jones after his last examination, and I said I would not make them up, unless he would pay for it. About 4 or 5 days ago he asked me if I would let him have the books to take up here, and I said certainly he could have them. I promised to take them to him, but last night, being on guard, I was not able to do so. It was perhaps 5 or 7 days after his last examination that Mr. Jones spoke to me about having the books made up.

By Mr. COWIE—I did work for a certain time, and I stopped because I considered I should not get anything for doing it. I did not return them at once when I stopped. I thought I had a lien over them.

By Mr. TAPP—I claim to have this lien for general services rendered to Mr. Jones, not yet remunerated.

Mr. TAPP then said he had to apply, under the 141st to 143rd sections of the Rules of Procedure, for the defendant to show cause why he should not be committed. Throughout the whole case, he had not only shown a desire to practice evasion, but now positive disobedience to the order of the Court. He did not seem at all inclined to make up his books, nor to show a clear state of his affairs. The 141st to 143rd sections of the Rules gave the Court permission to punish such delinquency. It was clearly proved, by the defendant's own evidence, and by that of the other

witness, that he had not tried to do anything to the end required of him by the Court.

Mr. COWIE hoped the Court took a very different view of his client's case, under the section quoted; and though Mr. Tapp showed a vindictive spirit in this matter, he was sure the Court would not. The evidence all went to show that Mr. Jones had not been able to comply with the direction of the Court. The accountant, with whom the books were, had stated that he would not work them up without payment, and Mr. Jones would have very great difficulty in finding anyone who would do so. His client was perfectly willing, and had been throughout, to have these accounts made up; and if the Court or Mr. Tapp would pay the accountant, he was sure Mr. Jones would be glad to afford him every assistance. Some remarks had been made as to the private expenses, but surely they could not say \$3 was an extravagant sum for the daily mess of four persons in Shanghai. He referred to the 129th and 130th sections to establish his case for adjournment. Mr. Hewitt had explained how it was that Mr. Jones had been disappointed in getting the books, to produce them as they were.

Mr. TAPP noticed the careless way in which Mr. Jones' memorandum of his private expenses was made up—it was not even totalled. He had delayed applying for his books to the accountant, till close on the day of this examination; and he had not so much as brought up the rough day-book, which was in his own hands.

Mr. COWIE thought the evidence had sufficiently explained that. He really considered Mr. Tapp was pursuing only a system of persecution, for he well knew that he could not get a single cent from his claim.

Mr. TAPP observed that the Court had power to keep the defendant in custody till he had complied with its order; and he would have plenty of leisure in confinement, to make up his books.

The Defendant—I can't make them up—personally I am unable to do so.

The Court was not at all satisfied with Mr. Jones' conduct. It did not desire to deal harshly, but the Court was bound to see that its orders were obeyed. The case would again be called on Monday. Till then the Court would consider Mr. Tapp's application, and on that day give judgment upon it.

July 25th.

Mr. COWIE, for defendant, drew the attention of the Court to the second paragraph of the section 141, under which Mr. Tapp sought for a committal, and which said—"The Court shall not grant the order," &c. The Court should not grant the application of Mr. Tapp because he had made no affidavit.

Mr. TAPP said it appeared to him, he had only made a mistake in not applying, under the 138th, 139th sections, for the immediate committal of Mr. Jones; but might do so now.

The Court was willing, under the circumstances, to grant the adjournment sought, but solely on account of the proceedings in bankruptcy. It did not attach any weight to the excuse offered by Mr. Jones, that he had been unable to make up his books. He had shown no disposition to try. The Court understood there was some arrangement of offering a composition.

Mr. COWIE—That is so.

In answer to the Court, Mr. COWIE said the notices to creditors would be at once issued; and the first meeting might possibly be held in two weeks—at any rate, by the Act, it must be within a month.

The Court would accordingly adjourn the present hearing, till two or three days after the first meeting. It would by that time be known what was to be done.

Mr. TAPP asked if this course threw out his application for committal.

The Court—No. The question of disobedience of the order of the Court would be taken up, at the next sitting, as it at present stood.

Mr. COWIE observed Mr. Tapp had made his application because Mr. Jones had not produced his books. There was now no ground for it, as the books were there.

Mr. TAPP said his application was made for disobedience to the orders of the Court, in the defendant's not bringing them up on the 23rd, as required. His action with Mr. Jones had nothing to do with the bankruptcy proceedings.

The Court—The next hearing then will be three days after the first meeting of creditors, and not more than a month from this time.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

July 20th, 1870.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq.

YU-SUNG v. R. WOODWARD.

Claim of \$78.65 for work and material.

Plaintiff said he had engaged to work for \$30 a month, and he made up his claim with material which entered into his work for behoof of his employers. He had been paid at the rate of \$25 for the time he worked. The wages of 6 other tailors, over whom he was foreman, were for twelve days included.

The defendant denied that \$30 or any specified sum had been promised, and that plaintiff had not only taken advantage of the position he had given him, to claim a higher rate of wages than could be allowed him, but had caused the men working under him to stop work.

His Worship animadverted strongly on the way in which plaintiff had instituted proceedings, without first seeing Mr. Woodward as to the accounts between them. Upon the adjustment of these he allowed \$24.69 to plaintiff, without costs; and at the same time told him that, with the men working under him, being on a monthly engagement, he should only be paid for the twelve odd days of a month already worked when the whole month was finished.

July 22nd.

AR-TEK v. FULLERTON, master of steamer "Rocket."

Claim of \$16 balance of wages.

Kwang-ah-Tek, the plaintiff, said he had been a month and 12 days with defendant. His wages were to have been \$25 a month, including wages of a boy. He had been paid up to end of last month, and left on the 15th current. For one month he had only got \$20. He left because he wanted a boy.

Defendant said the plaintiff had been engaged at \$24, i. e., \$14 for himself and \$10 for boy. He came to work on the 4th of last month, and at the end of that month was paid \$20. Plaintiff had no boy since 1st July. Defendant had received a bill from him, but being busy at the time, asked him to wait till he could examine his account; and had not again been asked for payment.

His Worship gave the plaintiff judgment for \$10.85. Costs divided.

July 25th.

BROWN v. AKED.

Claim of \$18 for goods.

Plaintiff sought to recover for a couple of cases of brandy at \$7 each, and one of claret at \$4.

Defendant said the proceedings had been hastily instituted; that he had been disappointed in the quality of the goods, and wished to retain only one case. For the other he had paid into Court.

After hearing the evidence, from which it appeared the brandy had been sold, delivered, and payment repeatedly applied for in vain, his Worship gave judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

POLICE COURT.

July 20th, 1870.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq.

R. v. JOHN EDMONDS—Sailors' Home.

Drunk.

Fined \$1 and costs, and failing payment sent to jail for three days.

R. v. HAMLIN *alias* HENDERSON.

Prisoner was brought up on remand, charged with assault and creating disturbance in a China village.

Che-ze, a cotton-spinner, was picking cotton in her own house when the prisoner staggered or fell in. She told him to go away, but he took up a brick and threw it at her, and went into the inner part of the house breaking her furniture. She went and spoke to the Rev. Mr. Nelson, who sent the police.

Prisoner said he only went seeking a light for his pipe, when this woman commenced shoving. He did not strike her—he was not drunk enough for that, but not seeing any fire went into the inner room; and the old woman got some Chinamen, who all began shoving, till prisoner retorted in the same way and they tied him up.

The woman claimed \$15 damages; but the constable said he saw nothing that had been broken, though her things were tumbled about.

Having been previously convicted on several occasions of similar offences, prisoner was sent to jail for three weeks; afterwards to find security in the sum of \$50, for his future good behaviour, or be deported.

July 21st.

R. v. CHARLES PRINCE, GEORGE HAYTER and JOHN SUNDERSTORM.

Leaving ship without leave.

One of the defendants stated that three discharged men came on board with some bottles of grog, and all hands, including the officers, drank in the fore-castle. He resumed work, and after six went to the chief officer, and said he was going on shore, as the Captain had said they might go without special permission except on Sunday. The chief officer said "I defy you."

Captain Chant, of the "Cora Linn," said he went aboard with his wife the evening in question; and George Hayter came up, and in an insolent manner said the mate would not give him leave to go ashore, and he therefore wanted his discharge. Seeing the man had been drinking, told him he would have nothing to say to him. The orders about giving leave were that no Sunday leave was to be given, but if they came any day in the week and asked him, they might have it. This was the second time that this sort of disturbance had occurred—otherwise they were very good men. It was when returning to the ship he heard a great noise and squabbling on the fore-castle. His Worship ordered the men to pay costs and go on board of their ship; Hayter and Sunderstorm to forfeit two days pay.

R. v. JOHN URQUHART, "Hindustan,"

ROBERT KEILL, "Jane Spiers."

Drunk and incapable. Charge admitted—ordered to pay costs.

R. v. ANDREW MILLER.

Stealing a bad dollar.

Defendant denied the charge.

The facts of the case were brought out in the evidence of the prosecutor, A. F. NICOLLS, proprietor of the Green Shades, who, sworn, stated—On the first of the month Miller came to me wanting a lodging, and saying he had a good situation. He got it, but put off paying. He got into the habit of coming down stairs every morning, and putting the bar in order. On Friday the barman came and said Miller must have money, as he saw, at any rate, one dollar. I went and saw it defined against the pocket of his flannel shirt. I looked for a bad dollar, which I had marked and put in an unlocked drawer. I found it gone. I said nothing more about it till next morning, when my barman, having gone up to Miller's room, found this dollar under a plate. I went up and saw it. Miller was not there. When I came down, Miller began talking about the dollar, and asked—

"You don't think I have taken it, do you? I never saw nor touched it." Then he said—"Your regn. ticket is in my room, is it not?" and went to look for it; but came down again without saying any more about the ticket. My wife then went to his room to see whether the coin had been shifted, and she found it had been put under his chest. I sent a boy to sweep out the room, and Miller sat down on the chest, and said he need not sweep there. The boy was told, however, to sweep everything out; and the dollar appeared. I charged Miller with the theft, which he denied, but afterwards admitted. He did not know it was a bad dollar, when he took it. It would exchange for about 700 cash.

Prisoner said the dollar was found in his room, but he knew nothing about it, nor who put it there. He particularly grounded a defence on the unlikelihood of anyone stealing a bad dollar.

Other witnesses proved the case. The barman who saw the dollar under the plate, had not required to lift the plate to perform such a feat in optics.

July 22.

His Worship, having taken the evidence of Mrs. Nicolls, sentenced the prisoner to three week's imprisonment.

R. v. D. LOVE.

Defendant appeared to answer to a complaint of assault, but no prosecutor coming forward the case was dismissed.

R. v. BUTTON—"Kidron."
Refusal of duty.

Defendant admitted; but said the Captain had refused to give him leave to go and see the Consul, he being sick, and unfit to go to sea.

Thos. Howard, said—On Wednesday he was told defendant would not turn to. On asking him why he refused, his excuse was that coffee was not ready at 6 o'clock. Defendant never asked for leave to go and see the Consul.

Defendant said it was in Hiogo permission was refused him. For seven months, defendant also said, they had no oil in the fore-castle. He would not return to his duty.

His Worship ordered him to go to jail till the ship sailed—on low diet—and to be put on board again; paying all his own expenses.

July 23rd.

R. v. THOS. APPELEY—"Caroline Hutchings."
Violent assault on master.

G. H. Cothe, sworn said—Yesterday, at 8.30 a.m., I was getting ship underweigh, and wanted the assistance of all my hands. The ship was in a critical position, when one of my men, Brown, jumped overboard and the rest mutinied. I caught hold of prisoner and he swore at me fearfully, and said I should never see the end of the voyage. On my saying, "what's that you say?" he struck me a blow in the eye. He was intoxicated. (In reply to prisoner)—I did not strike you first.

David Seacorn said he was piloting the ship and saw the whole affair, and the Captain's story was quite correct. The man was pretty drunk, abused everybody, and struck the Captain. There was general insubordination on board but prisoner was the worst.

By the prisoner—I did not see the Captain strike you, but saw you fall on the cable chain.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to twelve weeks hard labor—alternate weeks low diet, and to pay his own expenses. The Captain was also allowed to deduct £3 from his wages for costs, and pilot expenses at 1/5 a day for two days detention.

R. v. ALFRED ANDERSON and HENRY STAMBRIDGE, "Hindustan."

Drawing a knife &c.

Y. WILLIAMS, Mariners' Home, said the second prisoner came yesterday and had a drink, and on being asked for payment tendered a bad dollar. When it was refused he offered to fight, and went and got a shipmate—the first prisoner—who accosted me defiantly, and then drew a knife to strike me, but I caught hold of it and took it from him.

Sergeant SKINNER and ROBERT MASON gave confirmatory evidence, and showed that the man who drew the knife was not so drunk but he must have known what he was about.

His Worship sentenced Stambridge to pay a fine of \$5, or go three weeks to jail; and Anderson to one month with hard labour—paying their own expenses in prison.

July 25th.

R. v. HENRY SMITH and JAMES TAYLOR,
"Juanpore."

Riotous and assaulting officers.

Prisoners defence was that they were interferred with first.

JOHN GREEN, 3rd mate, said the two men charged, yesterday came on board, and went aft to where he and 1st and second mates were standing, to report themselves to the Captain. They had been drinking, and being told to go forward, showed quarrelsomeness, and words ensued. Taylor struck the second mate twice, and Smith attacked the first mate when he tried to help the second.

SMITH made a defence regarding a knife which at the time he held in his hand, and which he said he had just before borrowed, from a shipmate, to eat his supper of biscuit and beef.

The Captain came on deck, and found the whole party struggling, when he promptly

disentangled them, and ordered the prisoners into irons. Smith had threatened to use a knife to him.

SMITH only said, if the Captain was going to use a revolver, with which he was armed, he would use the knife, but generally he was a very peaceable man.

Remanded till to-morrow, for further evidence.

R. v. THOMAS LYEBOURN, JOHN WILSON and ALFRED PAYNTOR, of the "Juanpore."

Riotousness.

Denied the charge.

The evidence went to show that, having been excited by liquor supplied from sampans, and being refused leave to go on shore, the men became riotous and abusive. The Captain said they were a very rough lot, and he would be glad when he could send them away, but in the meantime he had to keep them till they were tried for breaching cargo.

One of the men complained that he had been kept in irons and confinement for sixty days of the voyage, twenty-five on bread and water; but the Captain said the restraint was only during the night. He was well fed, and at liberty all day; and that it was necessary from the mutinous and insubordinate spirit shown on board.

Payntor was ordered to pay costs; the others to go to jail for two weeks, and also to pay costs.

R. v. CHARLES JONES, "Psyche."

Absent without leave, &c.

Prisoner said the 2nd mate had ordered him out of the ship.

Prisoner had been up at the Court on Saturday, with others from the same ship, but had managed to slip away, and was afterwards found by the police, drunk and incapable.

Captain Harris said Jones had been several times guilty of this offence, and on being warned, had begged witness' pardon, but was again guilty. He got drunk and used threatening language. He had left the ship in defiance of his orders, and encouraged the others to do the same. He had shipped him from Swatow from jail on his own entreaty.

Sentenced to go to jail for four weeks, with hard labour, and to pay his own expenses.

NOORALLI and ASMAN, Seedeeboys of the "Sunda," were charged with being drunk and fighting.

Prisoners pled through Mr. Kelly. It appearing that they were as much sinned against as sinning, and that they only fell into the hands of the police, after a fray with Malay shipmates, by their having been very drunk, they were ordered to pay costs and go to their ship.

R. v. JOHN GEORGES, "Leith."

Drunk and making a disturbance.

P. C. Parker said he had found this man making a row with Chinese, in the Maloo. He had got into the hands of a dozen Cantonese by his own fault; and gave the constable great trouble in taking him away.

Fined \$2, with \$1 costs and \$1 damage to constable's watch.

R. v. JOHN MCCARTHY.

Drunk and incapable.

Said he supposed he must have been. To pay costs.

R. v. THOMAS Walters, "Northampton."

Drunk and creating disturbance. Fined \$1 and costs.

R. v. D. LOVE, Mate of the "Endymion."

Assault.

Defendant admitted having assaulted Brown, the complainant, under provocation. The complainant had asked him to have two hands to help to move a hencoop, and he said certainly after the men were done with what they were doing. Complainant, however, got the coop moved, and in doing so scratched the deck and he told him to stop. They had words, and he struck complainant twice.

Complainant, steward of the "Endymion," simply gave the same story, showing clearly that he had given no provocation.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, and all costs of Court and witnesses; remarking that though the fine was not a heavy one, he hoped it would be a warning to the defendant.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia, Established 1709.

By Special Appointment, Parveyor to H.M. G. M. Queen Victoria, H.H.M.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medals: London, 1851, 1862; Oporto, 1865; Paris, 1867.

The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under:

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my under-mentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Jülichs Place.

Cologne, 1869.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

o-a-f 31au 65 September 2nd, 1869.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE
BOXER CARTRIDGES




For Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also o' .500 bore for Military Rifles.

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CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

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BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

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Double Waterproof and E.B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

4jy-70 o-a-f-n 62 8th July, 1869.

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD JULY, 1870.

IMPORTED.

	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PESHIAN.	
	Chetsa.	Weight.	Chetsa.	Weight.	Chetsa.	Weight.	Chetsa.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	824	848.00	460	550.20	53	62.40	..	..
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	1	1.00	6	6	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	840	849.00	471	556.20	52	62.40	..	..
Total	27	27.00	107	128.40	53	63.00	1	1.00

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kinkiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Nouchwang.		Ningpo.		Hongkong.		Kelung.		Total.	
	Chetsa.	Wght.	Chetsa.	Wght.	Chetsa.	Wghts.	Chetsa.	Wght.	Chetsa.	Wght.	Chetsa.	Wght.	Chetsa.	Wght.	Chetsa.	Wght.	Chetsa.	Wght.	Chetsa.	Wght.
Malwa	98	98.00	60	60.00	47	47.00	175	175.00	114	114.00	41	41.00	120	120.00	..	..	..	..	631	631.00
Patna	12	14.40	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	7	8.40	..	..	..	..	23	27.60
Bombay	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	112	114.80	60	60.00	49	49.40	175	175.00	114	114.00	43	43.40	133	131.40	..	..	..	..	676	680.00

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

NAME OF VESSEL.	FLAG.	Rtg.	TONS.	VOYAGE		LAY DAYS.	RATES.	REMARKS.
Annie Scott	British	Brig	244	Tientsin to Tientsin		30	0.30	Per picul.
Wilhelm	N-Ger.	Barque	323	Nouchwang to Swatow		20	0.18	"
Jane Spier	British	Brig	308	Swatow and back		33	0.20	"
Rose of Australia	"	Brig	292	to Yokohama		25	0.17	"
Ebern Suro	Danish	Barque	331	to Nagasaki		—	0.16	"
Ellen Castle	British	"	338	if to Higo		—	0.28	"
Madeira	"	Ship	423	and back		34	0.16	"
China	"	Brig	316	to Higo		32	0.31.2	"
Geffard	"	Brig	330	to Nagasaki		20	0.20	In fall.
Hesperus	N-Ger.	Barque	321	and back		20	0.18	Per picul.
Arab	"	Barque	373	if to Swatow		29	0.14	"
Kedon	British	Schooner	145	Swatow and back		20	0.17	"
Josephine	British	Brig	145	Swatow and back		35	1.800.00	In fall.
Escape	British	Schooner	145	Hence to Tientsin		26	1,000.00	"
Racer	"	Schooner	214	"		—	800.00	"
Johann Heinrich	N-Ger.	"	151	"		17	1,000.00	Per picul.
Belle	British	Barque	198	to Amoy		8	0.16	Per ton.
Amadine	"	Barque	547	"		10	2.00	In fall.
Don Lim	"	Steamer	400	Fouchow and back		13	\$ 500.00	"
Riga	"	Steamer	708	Hence to New York (via Suez Canal)		—	\$ 1,050.00	Private terms.

IMPORTS—SUNDRIES.

SHANGHAI, 28TH JULY, 1870.

On the 21st we published for the French Mail of the 22nd, and we then announced the arrival of the French Mail. We have no further mail news, and our telegrams reach only the 2nd of July. Grant's to 5th July are hourly expected. Considerable activity has been displayed in our Import Market, since our last. This demand is by some attributed to the ordinary resumption of business, based on a feeling of an amicable settlement of existing differences, and a gradual return to the previous state of affairs. By others, the effect is attributed to an entirely distinct cause, and is set down to the ever-wily watchfulness of the Chinese, to seize the chance when panic had reduced prices, to lay in heavy stocks, and get them inland before the scheme of a general massacre shall have had time to develop itself. To judge from acts rather than words, this looks the true solution. There is clearly a determined and very wide-spread feeling—excited by the Mandarins—to drive foreigners out of China; and a false move or, in event of a collision, a defeat like that of 1858 at the Taku Forts, would cause a general rising. It is said that a feeling prevails at Tientsin that matters will be settled without war; but still, at Tientsin and here, there are many who disbelieve in the peaceful cry, and anticipate that an easy settlement will simply encourage further outbreak. It is at any rate certain that a very uneasy feeling exists. Costly and exacting preparations by civilians are being made; and peaceful citizens are doing military and police duty, in defence of their lives and properties, without one word of reassurance or guarantee being promulgated by the British Minister. However secure Mr. Wade may think he is, personally, or the British community in general, it is his duty to give some ground for his conclusions, some word by which public excitement may be allayed. It is no satisfaction to a hard-working community, who feel that they must turn soldiers, in the face of inimical events and rumours, to hear indirectly that their Minister has no fears. It is not right that a small community of 2,000 Europeans should be thus left to their own resources; compelled to neglect their business; to incur excessive expenditure for their defence; to see their property depreciating; and to know that its fate and theirs depend on the temper of Chinese rowdies, whom the authorities will afterwards say they could not control. A trading community which represents so large interests, should not be exposed to such danger, or left in such uncertainty. It should feel that it is firmly protected; and clear instructions should be given, to the men-of-war in harbour, to take every measure for our defence, instead of being left in doubt whether they are justified in acting otherwise than as landlords of floating hotels. On the 4th January, we said, in a reference to the new treaty—"Asiatics believe in no bond, no agreement, no convention, no treaty, that is not supported by a conciliatory gun-boat." On the 30th April, and in reference to the same subject, we said, of the meeting between Lord Clarendon and the China merchants—"It is sincerely to be hoped that the time, which his Lordship promised the deputation would be given, to a deliberate consideration of the whole question, will result in a change of opinion by the Government." We have steadily opposed the mistaken policy which has been pursued by the present Government; and we repeat that, unless a very different line of tactics is pursued, England may save £10,000 a year on her Consular expenditure in China, while she is incurring a debt of 20 millions for war and compensation.

At Hankow the water in the river is about 2 feet over the Bund, and there seems every possibility of a flood like that of last year.

The arrivals have consisted in—on the 22nd, *Juanpore* and *Jungfrau*, London; and *Sirius*, from Cardiff; 23rd, *Queen of the Ocean* and *James Wishart*, Cardiff; 25th, *Adriatic* and *Alice*, Newcastle; s.s. v. 27th, *Hipparchus* str. from Liverpool; *Margaret Falconer* from Puget Sound.

The departures—23rd, *Doune Castle*; 24th, *Columbus* and *Caroline Hutchings*, all for London.

The weather very warm, but tempered by a southerly breeze.

PIECE GOODS.—Our last accounts from the North are uninteresting. There is, as yet, no news as to what action the French will take in the adjustment of the present difficulty; but the idea that peace will be maintained gains strength amongst the natives here; who believe, and openly assert, that the re-building of the churches &c., a monetary compensation, and the execution of one or two mandarins, have been accepted as full atonement for the recent outrages. The next telegrams from home will, in all probability, put an end to suspense on this painful subject; in the meantime, the dealers—strong in the truth of their assertions—have, during the past fortnight, bought very heavily of almost every description of Grey Cotton goods, and prices in several instances shew a decided improvement.

From Hankow we learn that there was a good business going on in Piece Goods, but fears of its duration were entertained, as the river was rising very fast, and had already flooded portions of the town.

At foot, a note of the estimated sales of the fortnight is appended.

GREY SHIRTINGS, for a short time after the departure of last mail steamer, were comparatively neglected, but latterly they have attracted more attention; and considerable settlements have been effected at about former quotations for 8½ lbs., and 2c. @ 3c. per piece decline for ordinary to fair chop 7 lb. goods. In the heavy makes there has been little done, and the enquiry for them is limited.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—A sale of very fine 64 reed, is reported at Tls. 2.37 per piece; but the quotations for ordinary quality are unchanged. Some holders, however, are asking higher rates. 64 reed, have been chiefly in request.

T-CLOTHS.—As anticipated in our issue of 14th inst., the improved demand for this fabric then noticed has increased, and heavy sales of all weights have been effected. The lower and medium counts of 6 and 7 lbs. makes have been most wanted, and these have improved in value. Fair Mexicans 7 lbs. have been sold at Tls. 1.65 per piece, and similar quality, 8 lbs. goods are held for Tls. 1.90 per piece.

DRILLS.—Great excitement prevailed in the market for Drills, during the early part of the fortnight. Some reports were to the effect that the demand was for Szechuen, others that it was for the north. It appears, however, to have been to some extent speculative, in anticipation of large orders from Tientsin, as since the arrival of the late northern steamers with unfavorable advices, the excitement has almost entirely subsided, and there is very little disposition to do business at our quotations. The Settlements since our last are very large; and prices for English and Dutch fabrics, which have been chiefly dealt in, shewed at one time an advance of 3m. per piece from the lowest point of the market.

JEANS are still improving, and sales are daily reported at higher rates. Best 8 lb. English Jeans are now held for Tls. 2.35 a 2.40 per piece. At the date of our last, they were procurable at Tls. 2.20 a 2.25 per piece.

SHEETINGS.—The unsold stock is now reduced to a minimum, and holders are thus enabled to command extreme rates for the few on offer.

FANCY COTTONS.—Velvets, Velveteens and Chintzes are still enquired after, and a very large business in the last named import has taken place, at improved prices. Velvets and Velveteens are also higher in value, but in the other kinds of Fancies there is no particular change to note.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish Stripes have been freely dealt in, the sales exceeding 5,000 pieces. Fair assortments of C. P. H. are worth 5m. per yard, and the goods are still wanted—rates having an upward tendency. Of Long Ells some 7,000 pieces have been settled, at rather better prices. More enquiry has existed for Camlets, the sales of which are estimated at between 6,500 and 7,000 pieces, and these are also slightly dearer. The low prices ruling for Lastings have led to a considerable business in them; but for Crapes there has not been much demand, and our quotations are to a great extent nominal. Orleans, Plain and Figured; the speculative enquiry, alluded to in our last, rapidly developed itself, and resulted in the settlement of nearly 10,000 pieces. Prices, however, rose too quickly on buyers, and a lull

immediately followed. Otherwise there would doubtless have been a good deal more done in Lastures.

Grey Shirtings.....	165,000 @	170,000 pieces.
White do	20,000 "	"
T-Cloths.....	220,000 @	230,000 "
Drills	160,000 @	170,000 "
Jeans	30,000 @	40,000 "
Chintzes		25,000 "
Turkey Reds		1,500 "
Brocades (dyed)		2,000 "
Sheetings		1,100 "
Velvets		2,100 "
Velveteens.....		1,800 "
Handkerchiefs		5,000 doz.
Camlets	6,000 @	7,000 pieces.
Long Ells.....	7,600 @	8,000 "
Spanish Stripes.....		5,000 "
Lastings		3,500 "
Orleans.....		10,000 "

SPANISH STRIPES, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	yd. 0.48 to	.....
Dark Blue.....	" 0.51 "	.....
Orange	" 0.41 "	.....
Gentian	" 0.45 "	0.46
Green	" 0.42 "	0.43
Ash	" 0.40 "	.....
White	" 0.40 "	.....
Purple	" 0.43 "	0.45
Black	" 0.47 "	0.48
Brown	" 0.45 "	.....

LONG ELLS, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	pc. 5.65 to	.....
Dark Blue.....	" 5.70 "	5.75
Orange	" 4.50 "	4.60
Gentian	" 5.30 "	.....
Green	" 5.80 "	.....
Ash .....	" .....	.....
White .....	" .....	.....
Purple	" 5.70 "	.....
Black	" 5.20 "	.....
Sky Blue .....	" .....	.....
Brown .....	" .....	.....

CAMLETS, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	pc. 14.40 to	.....
Dark Blue.....	" 11.40 "	11.50
Orange	" 11.25 "	.....
Gentian	" 11.75 "	11.85
Green	" 11.25 "	.....
Ash .....	" .....	.....
White	" 11.00 "	.....
Purple	" 11.00 "	11.20
Black	pc. 8.80 "	8.90
Sky Blue .....	" .....	.....
Brown .....	" .....	.....

FIGURED ORLEANS—

Scarlet	pc. 3.90 to	4.00
Dark Blue.....	" 2.55 "	2.60
Orange	" 3.60 "	3.80
Gentian	" 3.30 "	3.40
Green	" 3.80 "	4.00
Ash	" 3.40 "	3.50
White	" 3.80 "	.....
Purple	" 3.20 "	3.30
Black	" 3.30 "	3.40
Sky Blue	" 3.00 "	3.10
Brown	" 3.00 "	3.20
Lavender	" 3.70 "	3.80
Mauve	" 3.80 "	4.00

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Since writing on the 22nd instant, we have had a very active import and export trade in Sugar, Pepper, and woods, but rates have remained much the same.

SANDALWOOD.—Without any fresh arrivals, exports on a good scale to river port markets firm at 3.50 to 3.60.

SAPANWOOD.—Receipts rather large, and market weak.

PEPPER.—A good business has been done in this article, and rates for White have advanced 3 to 4 mace, and for Black 2 to 3 mace.

SUGAR.—Large exports have been going on for Chinkiang and ports, principally by first holders; and rates cannot be considered as good as last quoted. The imports are, White 34,620 piculs, Brown 35,260 piculs; and the exports are, White 15,960 and Brown 15,870.

METALS.—IRON.—Settlements during the past week amount to some 8,000 bundles Nail Rod Iron, at Tls. 2.10 for small sizes and Tls. 2 per picul for good assortments, shewing a further reduction of 5 cands. per picul. Market closes very quiet. Stock about 125,000 bundles.

LEAD.—The firmer tone of this market, reported in our last, continues; and holders will not sell L. B. under 4.30.

COALS.—There have been several cargoes arrived—more than sufficient to meet requirements; and prices have not improved. Although holders of Cardiff have asked higher rates, English is without enquiry.

American sales at Tls. 8, with rather better demand.

Australian—Sydney, nominally Tls. 5.10 a 5.25; Newcastle, sales a Tls. 4.95 a 5.00; Japan—sales a Tls. 4.05; Formosa—sales a 4 a 4.40.

During the past fortnight, 7,434 tons have arrived.

FREIGHTS.—This market continues very depressed, and though a little more business has been done, the rates have not improved. For Tea to London the rate has fallen to 30/ per ton, with very little cargo offering at that low figure. Tonnage in port seems to be greatly in excess of present or probable requirements. The *Nestor* and *Leith* steamers are loading at £3.10.0 per ton of 40 feet. The following vessels are on the berth, for London—*Geraint*, *Golden Spur*, *Huntly Castle*, *Northampton*, *The Cedars*, *Wild Deer*, *Zephyrus*. The *Thyaira* and *Undine* are full. For New York, str. *Magdala* engaged full at £5.10 per ton of 40 feet; and the *Riga* str. circulated at £5; *Chal-grove*, *Excelsior*, and *Mikado* ships, no rate named.

EXCHANGE.—The rate has again receded; for London, Bank Bills being only 5s. 11½d. First Class Credits to Banks 6s. 0½d. Private and Documentary 6s. 0d. a 6s. 0½d. On Paris Bank 7.48. Private 7.56 a 7.58½. On India, Bombay Bank 306, London drawn accept 307. Calcutta, Bank 407, London drawn accepted 308. Hongkong Bank 24½; Private 15 days 24½. Mexican dollars 75.125 per 100. Treasure Imported from 1st January, Tls. 14,738,531. Exported, Tls. 9,891,494.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Tls. 75.25 EQUAL MEX. \$100.

COTTON PIECE GOODS:

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS,	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
38½ yds. 39 in. 7lbs.	pc.	1.76 to 1.83
8½ to 8½ lbs.	"	2.18 .. 2.27
9 lbs.	"	2.25 .. 2.30
9½ lbs.	"	2.50 .. 2.65

G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS.	pc.	1.75 .. 1.85
40 yds. 36 in. 52 reed.	pc.	1.75 .. 1.85
56 reed.	"	2.00 .. 2.05
60 "	"	2.10 .. 2.15
64 "	"	2.20 .. 2.35
66 to 72 reed.	"	2.30 .. 2.40

DUTCH SHIRTINGS	"	2.10 ..
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AMERICAN DRILLS.—		
40 yds. 30 in. 15lbs.	per piece	3.38 .. 3.50

AMERICAN JEANS.—		
30 yds. 30 in. 8½lbs.	per piece	2.40 .. 2.55

AMERICAN SHEETINGS.—		
40 yds. 40 in. 15lbs.	per piece	" .. "

ENGLISH DRILLS.—		
40 yds. 30 in. 14 a 15lbs.	per piece	3.15 .. 3.20

ENGLISH JEANS, 8 lbs.	"	2.25 .. 2.35
ENGLISH SHEETINGS, ...	"	3.35 .. 3.70

DUTCH DRILLS.—		
30 inch. 40 yds.	per piece	3.00 .. 3.10

DUTCH JEANS.—		
30 inch. 30 yds.	per piece	2.20 .. 2.30

T-CLOTHS—Gibs., 24		
yds. 32 in. Ordinary	per piece	1.20 .. 1.26

7 lbs., do. do.	"	1.35 .. 1.48
6 lbs. Mex.	"	1.40 .. 1.50

7 lbs.	"	1.60 .. 1.75
6 to 8½ lbs.	"	1.87 .. 2.00

HANDMERCHISES, Blue... ½ doz.		0.50 .. 0.60
Brown ...		0.36 .. 0.40

WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS ½ pc.		2.15 .. 2.20
Dyed ...		2.70 .. 2.80

BROCADES—		
White 40 yds.	pc.	2.15 .. 2.20

Dyed ...	"	2.90 .. 3.10
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	"	4.20 .. 4.50

GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	"	2.30 .. 2.50
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CHINTZ—		
Assorted	pc.	1.30 .. 1.50

Blue.	"	1.20 .. 1.30
Brown.	"	1.20 .. 1.25

Scarlet.	"	1.40 .. 1.55
TURKEY REDS, 21 yds.	"	2.10 .. 2.25

Do. Best	"	2.50 .. 2.75
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VELVETS—		
Black, 22 in.	yd.	0.15 .. 0.17½

Blue, 22 in.	"	0.14 .. 0.16½
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VELVETEENS—		
Black, 18 in.	"	0.11 .. 0.13½

26 in.	"	0.15½ .. 0.18
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in.	pc.	1.20 .. 1.35

MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	"	0.85 .. 0.90
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CAMLETS, English—		
S, 56 yds.	pc.	11.00 .. 11.50

S S	"	10.00 .. 11.10
S S S	"	9.00 .. 9.50

G G	"	11.10 ..
S S G	"	10.90 ..

SPANISH STRIPES	yd.	0.15 .. 0.83
T T R	"	0.52 .. 0.53

MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	"	0.90 .. 1.60
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LONG ELLS—		
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	pc.	5.60 .. 5.70

" C P H	"	5.60 .. 5.65
Assorted, H H	"	5.25 .. 5.35

" C P H	"	5.50 .. 5.55
" G G	"	5.40 ..

LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	8.00 .. 10.00
CRAPPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	4.50 .. 6.20

CRAPPE LUSTRES	"	2.80 .. 3.50
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ORLEANS—		
Figured, 30 yds.	pc.	3.20 .. 3.60

Plain, 30 yds.	"	3.30 .. 3.70
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IRON—		
Nail Rod small sizes	pc.	2.10 .. 2.20

Fair to good assortments.	"	1.90 .. 2.00
Hoop	"	2.00 .. 2.10

Flat and Round	"	1.85 .. 2.20
LEAD	noun.	pc. 4.40 .. 5.00

TIN PLATES	box	5.00 .. 5.20
STEEL	pc.	3.00 .. 3.15

FLINTS	pc.	0.55 .. 0.60
WINDOW GLASS	box	2.00 .. 2.20

PEPPER—		
Black	pc.	8.50 .. 9.00

White	"	9.50 .. 10.55
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BETEL NUT—		
Cochin China	pc.	2.50 .. 3.00

Singapore	"	1.80 .. 2.40
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RATTANS—		
Straits, common	pc.	2.60 .. 2.80

Banjerassing	"	3.50 ..
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SAPAN WOOD—		
3 pieces weighing 1 pc.	pc.	2.85 a 3.00

6 a 7 "	"	1.75 .. 2.00
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SANDAL WOOD—		
Best picked	pc.	3.80 ..

South Sea Island	"	3.50 .. 3.60
Malabar	"	13.00 .. 14.00

MANGROVE BARK—		
Singapore and Penang	pc.	1.00 .. 1.30

TIN—		
Straits	pc.	17.25 .. 18.00

Malacca	"	25.50
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RICE—		
Arracan and Rangoon	pc.	" .. "

Siam, Cargo	"	1.00 .. 1.20
Saigon	"	" .. "

Bengal, com. to middling ..	"	1.20 ..
good to fine	"	1.50 ..

Chinese	"	1.20 .. 1.60
Japan	"	1.30 ..

SUGAR—		
Black, Swatow & Amoy	pc.	3.40 .. 3.10

Formosa	"	2.60 .. 3.10 (lower)
Brown, Hainan	"	3.20 .. 3.30

Formosa & Amoy	"	2.95 .. 3.00 a
Swatow	"	3.10 .. 3.20 a

Canton	"	3.20 a 3.60 a
Manila	"	3.20 .. 3.00 c

White, common to fair	"	4.00 .. 4.30
medium	"	5.00 .. 5.10

fine to finest	"	7.00 .. 7.50
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COALS.—Cargo quotations afloat.		
Cardiff	# ton.	8.30 to

English	"	6.25 ..
Anthracite	"	8.75 ..

Australian Northern	"	5.00 ..
Do. —Southern	"	5.10 ..

Japan	"	4.00 ..
Formosa	"	4.00 ..

OPIUM.—Malwa.—Short arrivals from the South, combined with a slightly increased demand, have tended to raise prices, which once touched Tls. 525 for old and Tls. 520 for new drug. The market has since been quieter; but as stocks of first class drug are small, there is no prospect of considerable fall.		
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Patna.—The market has been very excited and irregular. Speculation at one time drove prices up to Tls. 450 a 455, but heavy arrivals from Hongkong caused a reaction, and a fall of some Tls. 400 a Tls. 405, old Tls. 400.		
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Benares.—This market has also been rather excited; prices once touched Tls. 415, but have since receded to Tls. 375 a 380 new, and Tls. 376 old.		
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Malwa Patna chests chests		
Remaining Stock July 14th, 1870		4,152 641

Imports since last Stock		928 810
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Total		5,080 1,451
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Deliveries		1,846 500
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Estimated Stock July 28th, 1870		3,234 951
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EXPORTS.

TEA.—There has been a considerable amount of business done in Black Tea since our last, and the demand for Pingsueys has continued to be fairly active; the available space in next U. S. mail steamer has been already secured, no doubt for the shipment of these Teas.

Our Export to date as compared with that of last season is as follows:—

To Great Britain	Black	700,000 lbs. Excess.
Do.	Green	820,000 " Deficiency.
To America	Green	751,000 " Excess

BLACK.—The transactions of the fortnight show no decline, but in some instances a decidedly firmer feeling has been apparent. In face of our disastrous home news, to hand week after week, it is surprising to see continued settlements of fair common Congou at Tls. 18½ a 18½, and of inferior skinny leaf at Tls. 18. Second crop Teas have arrived freely, and cannot, on the whole, be favorably spoken of; they are in some instances handsome, clean Teas, but they possess no strength or distinctive character. Operations in these have, however, been entered into at Tls. 24 a 26 for the best chops shown.

Our Stock is still large, and now comprises very little Tea possessing any quality.

Settlements		35,600 chests.
Re-shipments		7,000 "
Stock		68,000 "

Prices paid have been:—

Hohows and Ningchows	Tls. 18 a 32 = 1s. 0½d. a 1s. 9d. per lb.
Oonahms, Oonfas, &c.	Tls. 18 a 24 = 1s. 0½d. a 1s. 4d. "
Oopacks, &c.	Tls. 19 a 27½ = 1s. 1d. a 1s. 6½d. "

Against 1869,—	
Hohows and Ningchows	Tls. 17 a 28 = 1s. 0d. a 1s. 6½d. per lb.
Oonahms, Oonfas, &c.	Tls. 17½ a 31 = 1s. 0½d. a 1s. 8½d. "
Oopacks, &c.	Tls. 19½ a 29 = 1s. 1½d. a 1s. 7½d. "

GREEN.—The demand for Pingsuey continues moderately active, chiefly as before for America, and prices are very high. New Hoochows have not been dealt in to any extent, the ideas of Tea-men being above what buyers are prepared to pay, and the Teas also being rather dusty. A few musters of New Teenkais are shown, but we have seen none of really fine quality, and regret to notice a large amount of dust in many of the musters exhibited. Several of the chops do not appear to be Teenkais at all, as they possess (especially in the cup) the characteristics of Fychow Teas. We do not hear of any offers having been made, but Tea-men are asking enormous prices, say Tls. 40 a 46.

Settlements &c.—Pingsueys	5,900 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	Stocks...5,700 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.
Do. Hoochows	500 "	Do. ...5,000 "
Do. Teenkais	...	Do. ...9,000 "
Do. Shanghai Packed	...	Do. ...1,700 "

Prices paid have been:— 6,400 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests. 21,400 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.

	Ex. 6s. 0½d. Freight £1.10. London.	Ex. 6s. 0½d. Freight £5. New York.
Pingsueys in chops ...Tls. 35 a 40½=1s 10½d. a 2s. 2½d.=77½ a 84½ cents. per lb.		
Do. boxes ...Tls. 41½ a 54 =2s. 2½d. a 2s. 10½d.=86 a 102½ " "		
Hoochows ...Tls. 29½ =1s. 7½d. =69½ " "		

HANKOW.—Under date the 22nd July we learn that second crop Teas were arriving in greater quantity; the few settlements made were in barter at very high prices. Common Oonahms also had been taken at former rates, say 1s. 0½d. a 1s. 1d. per lb. laid down in London.

1870-71—Settlements and Re-shipments...313,039 chests. Stock... 8,000 chests.
1869-70— do. ...312,285 " " ... 7,000 "

KIUKIANG.—There are no settlements reported and the arrivals, which amounted to 2 730 chests and 8,760 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests Ningchows and Hokows, were nearly all forwarded to Shanghai.

Export to Great Britain is as under—	1870-1	1869-70
BLACK	27,658,663 lbs.	26,968,440 lbs.
GREEN.....	1,331,787	2,150,066 "
Total.....	28,990,450 lbs.	29,118,506 lbs.

Export to United States and Canada—		
BLACK	78,291 lbs.	 lbs.
GREEN.....	974,004 "	223,040 "
Total.....	1,052,295 lbs.	223,040 lbs.

SILK.—During the early part of the fortnight business was commenced, chiefly for the French Mail Steamer which left on the 23rd instant, at which date fully 2,500 bales had been settled (including 600 bales Chinese account.) Prices ruled very irregularly, many transactions on joint account showing full rates, and in some cases a slight advance; whilst on the other hand chop Tsatlees and best Kahing Taysaams were Tls. 5 a 10 per picul lower; and market grades and also Hainings showed still further reduction. There was a steady demand for classic and best descriptions of Silk, and the following prices were paid for true chops:—"Koo-fong-sing" (water mark), Tls. 602½ per picul (32s. per lb.); "Tso Pings" (Chicks) Tls. 600 per picul (31s. 7d. per lb.); Dragon, Tls. 590 (31s. 3d. per lb.); Cock and Worm, Tls. 587½ (31s. 1d. per lb.); "Flag" (No. 3½), Tls. 560 per picul (29s. 8d. per lb.). In market grades a fair business was transacted at Tls. 550 (29s. 1d. per lb.) for "Kintze" (Golden Lion) 3½; Tls. 535 (28s. 3d. per lb.) "Gno-foong" (Elephant) No. 4; and Tls. 535 (28s. 3d. per lb.) for Qui-suite-fee, (Blue Peacock on half account.)

After the French mail's departure, buying ceased for a day or two, pending arrival of Telegrams of an expected adverse nature; but as these did not come to hand, business was resumed, but on a very moderate scale, and the week's transactions are the smallest seen since the opening of the season, estimated at 700 bales, making for the fortnight fully 3,200 bales. As prices reported to have been paid are so very irregular, we leave our quotations unchanged. During the past two days the Silkmens have been using their best endeavours to establish an advance, by propagating reports of enhanced values of Silk in the interior; and it is said that, in some cases, as the mail is closing, fully Tls. 10 per picul higher have actually been paid, in face of the adverse home advices and an unsold Stock on the spot of 5,500 a 6,000 bales!

QUOTATIONS.

	Taels per picul.	Sterling Cost per lb. laid down in London at Exchange 6/0 per Tael.	Francs p. kilo. laid down in Lyons at Exchange 7.55.	London value per lb. 2nd June, 1870.
		s. d. s. d.	Fr. Fr.	s. d. s. d.
<i>Tsatlee</i> ,—Chop No. 1.....	None.			
" " 2.....	610 a 630	32 1 a 33 2	89 a 92	32 0 a 33 0
" " 3.....	590 a 610	31 0 a 32 1	86 a 89	31 0 a 32 0
" " 3½.....	570 a 585	29 11 a 30 9	83 a 85	29 6 a 30 6
Ordinary No. 3½ and Chop No. 4.....	535 a 555	28 0 a 29 1	78 a 81	28 6 a 29 0
Ordinary No. 4.....	500 a 530	26 2 a 27 9	72 a 77	26 6 a 28 0
" " 5 & com.....	465 a 490	24 5 a 25 8	68 a 71	25 0 a 26 0
<i>Karshing</i> } Chop No. 1.....	515 a 525	26 11 a 27 6	75 a 76	26 6 a 28 0
<i>Taysaam</i> } " " 2.....	485 a 500	25 5 a 26 2	70 a 72	24 6 a 25 6
" " 3.....	450 a 475	23 8 a 24 11	65 a 69	23 0 a 23 6
" " 4, 5 & com.....	405 a 435	21 4 a 22 11	59 a 63	22 0 a 22 6
<i>Chin Cum</i> } No. 1.....	None.			
<i>Taysaam</i> } " 2.....	430 a 440	22 8 a 23 2	63 a 64	23 0 a 23 6
" " 3.....	410 a 425	21 8 a 22 2	60 a 61	22 0 a 22 6
" " 4 & com.....	395 a 405	20 10 a 21 4	58 a 59	21 0 a 21 6
<i>Fuenfa</i> , and } Chop No. 1.....	510 a 525	26 8 a 27 6	74 a 76	26 6 a 27 0
<i>Hainings</i> ,... } " 2.....	480 a 505	25 2 a 26 5	70 a 73	25 6 a 26 0
" " 3.....	450 a 460	23 8 a 24 2	65 a 67	24 0 a 24 6
" " 4 & com.....	None.			
<i>Hangchow Tsatlee</i> ,.....	440 a 455	23 2 a 23 11	61 a 66	24 0 a 25 0
<i>Laeyongs</i>	390 a 410	20 7 a 21 8	57 a 60	21 6 a 22 0
<i>Seewings</i>	385 a 415	20 4 a 21 11	56 a 61	21 0 a 23 6
<i>Throws</i> , (Trams.).....	500 a 525	26 2 a 27 6	72 a 76	23 6 a 26 6
<i>Re-reeled Hainings</i> ,.....	590 a 625	31 0 a 32 11	86 a 91	26 0 a 31 0
Do. <i>Tsatlees</i>	550 a 600	28 10 a 31 7	80 a 88	26 6 a 31 0
<i>Szechueng</i> , fair to fine.....	400 a 420	21 1 a 22 2	58 a 61	
Do. common & coarse.....	None.			

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Sunda" has about 600 bales Silk engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Business has not been very important for this mail, and rates show again a downward tendency. Bank Bills close at 5. 11½d. after 5s. 11½d., and Private 6s. 0½d. to 6s. Rupees 306 sellers. Hongkong 24½% Dollars 75.25.

On London— Per Tael.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 5s. 11½d.
Credits, " " 5s. 11½d. a 6s.
Documentary and other
Bills, 6 months' sight...6s. a 6s. 0½d.

On Paris—
Bank, 6 months' sight.....fcs. 7.48.
Docy., " " " fcs. 7.56 a 7.58½.

On Calcutta—
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs. 307.

On Bombay—
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs. 306.

On Hongkong—
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...24½ p cent. disc.
Private, 15 days' sight.....24½ "

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 167 per bar of 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.25 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—75.25; CAROLUS—76.85.
COPPER CASH.—1,560 per Tael.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June 1870, to 23rd July, 1871.

Adamson, Bell and Co.....	633
F. H. Balfour	358
Barnet and Co.	471
Birley, Worthington and Co.....	184
W. Birt	
Bland, J.	90
Borneo Co.	
Borntraeger and Co.....	366
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	88
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	220
Bower, Hanbury and Co.	861
Brand, Monro and Co.	1,185
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	
Bull, Purdon and Co.....	
Carter and Co.	180
Chapman, King and Co.	20
Chinese to coast Ports.....	
Coutts and Co.	
Cumine and Co.	10
Dent and Co.	90
Dickinson and Co.	5
Fogg and Co.	41
Frarnjee, Hormusjee and Co.	
Gamwell, F. R.	229
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	196
Gilman and Co.	1,698
Glover, Dow and Co.....	182
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	187
Helbling and Co.....	
Hogg, Brothers	196
Holliday, Wise and Co.	
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	492
Jarvie, John, and Co.	352
Meynard and Co.	40
Milsom and Tod.....	693
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.....	463
Parsees.....	
Petrocchino and Co.....	163
Pila and Co	104
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	
Reid and Co.	34
Reiss and Co.	
Russell and Co.	910
Itemé, Wm. and Co.	383
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	73
Sassoon and Co., E.D., ...	
Sayn, H.	
Scheibler, Matthaei and Co.....	352
Seare, Essex and Co.	352
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	374
Siemssen and Co.	467
Skeggs and Co.	1,555
Smith, Archer & Co.	28
Textor and Co.	728
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	188
Trautmann and Co.	10
Turner & Co.....	77
Westall, Brand and Co.....	77
Sundries	1,615

Total Bales..... 15,912

SETTLEMENTS OF TEA.

From 1st June to 27th July, Season 1869 to 70.

BUYER.	BLACK TEA.		GREEN TEA
	Chests.	Half-chests.	Half-chests.
Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.....	10,417	2,277	2,121
" G. Barnet, & Co.....	.....	1,626	.....
" Birley, Worthington & Co.....	16,151	8,077	5,027
" Blain & Co.....	7,538	8,979	.....
" Bourjau, Hübener & Co.....	2,516	.....	.....
" Brand, Monro & Co.....	796	533	452
" Bull, Purdon & Co.....	.....	1,038	1,829
" Butterfield & Swire.....	2,642	1,773	.....
" Chapman, King & Co.....	3,318	5,298	.....
" Alexander Cock, ...	9,971	2,597	.....
" Dent & Co.....	4,583	1,185	.....
" Alfred Dent.....	7,525	1,494	.....
" Drysdale, Ringer & Co.....	288	1,827	.....
" F. R. Gamwell, & Co.....	696	.....	.....
" Gibb, Livingston & Co.....	12,880	3,123	2,875
" Gilman & Co.....	12,494	14,990	1,425
" Glover, Dow & Co.....	1,540	.....	.....
" Heard, Augustine & Co.....	1,399	1,159	4,610
" Hogg, Brothers.....	2,611	1,583	1,051
" Holliday, Wise & Co.....	774	604	337
" Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	6,733	2,481	.....
" Little & Co.....	1,202	234	9,045
" Olyphant & Co.....	9,510	4,526	2,726
" Osborne & Co.....	.....	.....	.....
" Overbeck & Co.....	1,748	1,100	.....
" Overweg & Co.....	7,924	1,486	.....
" Petrocchino & Co.....	.....	1,583	.....
" Pustau & Co.....	2,368	4,100	.....
" Reid & Co.....	3,671	4,006	.....
" Reiss & Co.....	2,852	5,706	2,556
" Rothwell & Co.....	1,131	.....	1,844
" Russell & Co.....	.....	590	50
" Sassoon, David Sons & Co.....	294	.....	.....
" Shaw, Brothers & Co.....	1,022	1,093	928
" Smith, Archer & Co.....	1,293	.....	.....
" Tate, & Hawes.....	4,338	1,415	649
" Thorne, Brothers & Co.....	7,513	2,165	3,237
" Turner & Co.....	5,233	2,091	.....
" Weston & Co.....	1,647	2,566	.....
" By Sundries.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	157,220	93,405	40,738

SHIPPERS OF TEA FROM HANKOW.

Season 1870-71.

SHIPPERS.	FROM 9TH JULY TO DATE.				TOTAL TO DATE.			
	Chops.	Chests.	Half-chests.	Boxes.	Chops.	Chests.	Half-chests.	Boxes.
Adamson, Bell & Co.....	...	...	...	...	5	2,070	...	...
T. F. Ballance.....	...	...	...	...	8	2,160	250	1,300
Beazley, Paget & Co.....	1	...	200	...	26	6,370	5,370	460
Brondsted & Luddeke.....	1	600	...	...	21	8,610	3,260	...
Drysdale, Ringer & Co.....	1	...	440	...	78	28,360	9,720	5,370
Evans & Rainbow.....	3	270	140	300	63	25,910	6,240	2,500
Gibb, Livingston & Co.....	2	320	...	270	22	7,580	4,040	270
Gilman & Co.....	...	...	...	...	22	9,120	7,160	...
Gordon Brothers.....	2	790	...	...	61	19,120	11,850	3,040
Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.....	...	...	...	...	8	3,190	520	200
A. Heard & Co.....	...	...	...	...	3	1,300	350	...
Holliday, Wise & Co.....	...	...	...	...	3	1,540	...	...
Ivanhoff, Oberin & Co.....	...	...	...	...	22	11,010	1,560	...
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	...	...	...	...	11	4,080	2,380	1,160
Major & Smith.....	2	270	430	...	17	6,890	1,080	2,000
Okooloff & Tokmakoff.....	7	2,790	...	...	33	9,860	5,480	...
Overweg & Co.....	...	...	...	...	5	2,480	2,080	...
Pugh & Co.....	...	...	...	...	4	1,100	560	390
Russell & Co.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.....	...	...	...	...	3	1,990	...	...
Shaw, Ripley & Co.....	...	...	...	...	2	420	240	...
E. Townsend & Co.....	...	...	...	...	26	6,470	2,010	420
Turner & Co.....	...	...	...	...	6	3,720	...	...
Native shipments.....	55	18,170	...	...	343	136,610	...	...
Total.....	74	23,210	1,210	570	798	293,160	64,160	17,110

Hankow, 22nd July, 1870.

HANKOW, JULY 22, 1870.

IMPORTS.

The last issue of this report was on the 8th instant. On receipt of advices from Shanghai, confirming the pacific news from Tientsin, alluded to in last circular, and advising an active market, dealers evinced much desire to stock themselves with Grey goods, and a large business was done at gradually advancing rates, till within the last few days, demand has slackened, and the market closes very quiet. This may in a great measure be accounted for by the rapid rise of the River; after the serious and long continued inundation of last year, natives and foreigners alike had hoped and expected to have been spared this infliction, two floods in consecutive years being without precedent. At the present time, the foreign settlement is already submerged, and there appears every probability of a long continuation, in which case, business must be greatly interfered with.

GREY SHIRTINGS—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
7	lbs.....	Pe	1.3.0 to 1.9.0
8½	"	"	2.2.0 " 2.2.8
9 to 9½	"	"	2.4.0 " 2.5.5
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
56 to 60 reed	"	"	2.0.0 " 2.1.5
61 to 66	"	"	2.2.0 " 2.3.5
68 to 72	"	"	2.3.5 " 2.5.0
T-CLOTHS—			
32 in. wide...	"	"	1.3.0 " 1.4.5
32	"	"	1.1.5 " 1.7.0
36	"	"	1.9.0 " 2.0.0
DRESS—			
American, 40 yds.....	"	"	3.1.5 " 3.5.0
English, 40 yds.....	"	"	3.1.0 " 3.2.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown		Doz.	0.4.8 " ..
Blue.....	"	"	0.5.8 " ..
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			
White.....	Pe	2.2.5 " 2.3.0	
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.8.5 " 2.9.5	
BROCADES—			
White.....	"	2.1.0 " 2.1.5	
Dyed, Assorted	"	3.1.0 " 3.2.5	
DAMASKS—			
White.....	"	"	
Dyed, Assorted	"	4.0.0 " 4.5.0	
CHINTZ Assorted		"	1.2.0 " 1.5.5
VELVETS—			
18 in. Black	Pyd.	0.1.4 " 0.1.5	
22 in. Black	"	0.1.7 " 0.1.8	
ORLEANS CLOTH—			
Figured	Pe	3.2.0 " 3.5.0	
CHINA CRAPES.....		"	3.1.0 " 3.5.0
WOOLLENS—			
Spanish Stripes	Pyd.	0.1.6 " 0.4.7	
Medium Cloth	"	0.4.0 " 1.0.0	
Habit Cloth	"	1.1.0 " 1.2.0	
Broad Cloth	"	1.3.0 " 1.5.0	
Camlets, English, S	Pe	12.5.0 to 13.0.0	
SS	"	11.2.0 " 11.6.0	
Common	"	10.0.0 " 10.5.0	
BBB	"	16.5.0 " 17.1.0	
LASTINGS	"	10.0.0 " 11.0.0	
LONG ELLS—			
H H Scarlet	"	5.6.5 "	
Assorted	"	5.1.0 " 5.5.0	
GG	"	5.3.0 " 5.4.0	
GG Scarlet.....	"	5.5.0 "	
METALS—			
Lead	Pl	4.4.0 " 4.5.0	
Tin	"	27.0.0 " 27.5.0	
RAW COTTON.....		"	18.4.0 " 19.2.0
SUGAR—			
Brown, Canton	"	3.5.5 " 4.1.5	
Amoy, &c.....	"	2.9.0 " 3.5.5	
Manila	"	3.6.0 " 3.8.0	
White, No. 1	"	6.9.1 " 7.0.0	
No. 2	"	6.4.0 " 6.5.0	
JAPAN PRODUCE—			
Seaweed, Long	"	3.9.0 " 4.0.0	
Cut	"	4.0.0 " 5.5.0	
Isinglass	"	22.0.0 " 32.0.0	
Mushrooms	"	25.0.0 " 30.0.0	
Cuttle Fish.....	"	8.5.0 " 10.0.0	
STRAITS PRODUCE—			
Pepper, Black	"	7.9.0 " 8.0.0	
Rattans	"	"	
Sandalwood, old.....	"	7.0.0 " 8.5.0	
" new.....	"	3.0.0 " 3.2.0	
Sapan wood	"	2.1.0 " 2.3.0	
OPIUM—			
Malwa new	Ch	520 a 525	
old	"	530 " 535	
Patna	"	565 "	